REGISTERED No. 1—[illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,769 —New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 17. 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.	

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. ARCOT, 1782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 7th April 1877.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 30th March and on TUESDAY, the 3rd April, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. SIR J. LAWRENCE, 700 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. Baldwin, on SATURDAY, the 17th March 1877, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on FRIDAY, the 23rd March, 1877, at 4 p m. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The S S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd March 1877, at 4 p. m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		9	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. TRINACRIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, and will be followed by the S. S. EUROPA on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

1st CLASS TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
Do. TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co.. the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage. &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 28th February 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer CASTORE, 2,700 Tons, and 250 H.P., Captain G. Marussio, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 21st March 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 139	„ 66 0

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

[illegible] cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day [illegible] to sailing.

[illegible] Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to [illegible] the following dates:—

[illegible], 2,700 Tons, 250 H.P., on the 10th April 1877
[illegible], 3,800 do. 400 do. do. 10th May

[illegible] particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply [illegible] of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navi[gation Company].

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

[illegible] Green, 1st March 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th Mar.
S.	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
—	PERA	2119	450	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S.	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	9th do.
—	SIAM	3000	500	N W. Haselwood	16th do.
S.	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
—	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S.	ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
—	THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S.	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 20th March 1877, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, (2,723 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 17th March 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.		
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt J. Orman	31st March at 3 p. m.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt	28th April at 3 p. m.
BANGALORE	2063	500	Capt G.N. Hector	14th May at 3 p. m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. MANGROVE, Captain George Pearse, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents,
S.S. Mangrove.

Bombay, 12th March 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will hold there Usual Weekly Sale, at their rooms, consisting of grey, colored and other piece goods, &c.

At 1 p. m.

A new Park Phaeton, with a pair of ponies, with new set of harness.

1 Strong built handsome Brougham.
1 Deccanee Tonga Poney.
1 She Buffalow.
1 Buffalow Calf.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a first class Grand Square Pianoby "John Broadwood and Son" a Slate Bagatelle table. &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, &c., the property of R. N. Coghlan Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, glass, and porcelain ware, a large open carriage, a pair of Australian horses. (one horse a charger) harness, &c., at No. 6 Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, carriage, horses &c., the property of an officer breaking up his establishment.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable English Walnutwood & French polished house hold furniture, plated glass, & porcelain ware. if not previously disposed of by private contract, a handsome English built Dogcart by "Ness Brothers" of London, a Through bred Arab horse 14-2 high, a set of English harness nearly new, &c., at Bandora Hill, opposite the Portuguese Chapel

On SATURDAY next the 24th instant at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and handsome house hold furniture &c., the property of S. A. Duigan Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1877.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood household furniture made to order by Deschamps, best plated glass and porcelain wares, a large size tools press, sewing machine golden fishes, a strong built office shigram, a young grey Arab horse, deers, &c., at No. 60, Breach Candy, opposite the Crow's Nest.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 60, Breach Candy, the valuable household furniture of Sorabjee Nanabhoy Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruetstand, pickle, liquer, and egg frames, ice pitcher, walter table spoons, and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, Mappin's table cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, such as dining room, drawing room, pier, side, writing, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy, folding, low, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, chiffonier, dumbwaiter, whatnots, teapoys, a large size tools press, containing carpenter's, mechanic's, tinman's and draughtsman's tools, about 300 in number, sent to order, Brussels and Cambay carpets a sewing machine by Grimme Natalis & Co., figures, pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, golden fishes in glass bowl, iron, teapoys, four posts bedstead, wardrobe, cupboard, kerosine oil, hanging table lamps, books, &c.

At 2 p. m.

1 Strong built Office shigram with a powerful grey Arab horse 4 years old and harness, two deer.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is on view.

SALE OF HOOP & SPEAR IRON.

On MONDAY next the 19th March at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder about 6 tons of hoop & spear iron slightly damage by salt water.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases prints.
10 cases dyed cambrics.

an invoice of silver duplex Geneva watches, lever clocks and small musical boxes. 10 crates flat and soup plates, bowls, breakfast cups and saucers, tea cups, and saucers, rice dishes, &c.

2 cases white drill.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder.

About 100 tons superior teak boards and scantlings of various sizes in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE of landed properties in Cavel opposite the Free General Assembly Institution, Agiary Lane.

Under instructions from the Administrator General [illegible] CRAWFORD & Co. will on TUESDAY the 27th instant [illegible] Public Auction at 4 p. m. the undermentioned landed p[illegible] belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Celestino [illegible] Musquitto.

Lot No 1.

A piece of fazundaree ground with dwelling house, standing thereon, assessed under No 44, and situate in Jerbhat in Cavel.

Lot No 2.

A piece of fazundaree ground with dwelling house standing thereon assessed under No 40, and situate in Jerbhat in Cavel.

Lot No 3

A piece of fazundaree ground with dwelling-house standing thereon situate in Jerbhat in Cavel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1877.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 4 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the under mentioned premises, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Babajee Rugoonathjee, by order of Lalchrishna Bapoojee

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with a messuage or dwelling house build thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, near Government vacant ground, fronting on the north side of public road in the subdistrict of Bhooleswar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 71 and assessed under No. 25, and measuring about 14 square yards, and bounded on the east by the property of Babajee Rugoonathjee, on the west by the property of Bulloram Bawa, on the north by the Government ground, and on the south by the property of Banoo Patell.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

HIGH COURT.—O. C. J.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 10 of 1866.

AND

In the matter of the Coconada Press Company, Limited.

LIMJEE N. BANAJEE.....................Official Liquidator.

Notice is hereby given, that under instruction from the Official Liquidator, and with the sanction of the High Court, the Undersigned will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1877, sell by Public Auction, at their rooms in Hummum Street at 3 p. m.:—

The valuable estate of the Coconada Press Company, Limited in liquidation, consisting of extensive freehold lands, buildings machinery and plant of the said Company, situate on the bank of the Godavery Canal in Coconada, in the Madras Presidency. For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the said Official Liquidator, Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, Attorneys for the said Liquidator, or the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th March, 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF THE CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 17th MARCH 1877.

Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, Junior,
CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER OF THE WORLD,
Will play
Mr. BRIDGER
AT THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
A GAME OF 750 UP,
GIVING HIM A START OF 500 POINTS.

After the Billiards
THE CHAMPION
WILL PLAY
5 GAMES F PYRAMIDS,
Giving his opponent 4 Balls in each Game.

At the conclusion of the Pyramids, Mr. ROBERTS will show some of his celebrated FANCY HAND STROKES.

Play to commence precisely at 9 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

	Rs.	
Reserved Seats (Body of Hall)	3	0
Gallery	„ 1	8

Seats can be secured at Mr. TAYLOR'S BILLIARD ROOMS, BYCULLA, AND FROM Messrs. BRESLAUER & Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 17th MARCH.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,
AND
THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE PRODUCED,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
CHAS. LECOCQ'S MASTER-PIECE
GIROFLE, GIROFLA,
IN THREE ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

BOLERO	Mr. H. Vernon.
MARASQUIN	„ A. Plumpton.
MOURZOUK (*a Moor*)	„ J. Batson.
PEDRO	„ J. Rollings.
PIRATE CHIEF	„ G. Fendon.
PAQUITA	„ G. Barker.
AURORE	Mrs. H. Vernon.
GIROFLE, GIROFLA, (*Twin Sisters*)	Miss ELCIA MAY.

PIRATES, NOBLES, &c.

Between the First and Second Acts

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
WILL PERFORM

POLKA DE LA REINE.............RAFF.

And between the Second and Third Acts
(BY PARTICULAR DESIRE.)

SHAMROCK..........................RONVILLE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	„ 2	Pit	„ 1

Family Tickets admitting Three to the Dress Circle...Rs. 10

Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9.

Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co., where Plan may be seen and Seats secured.

Notice.—The Tramway Cars will run to and from Byculla on the Nights of Performance.

SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY!

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER PEMBROKE,
2,411 Ton, 400 Horse-power,
To Sail about the end of April.

THIS Splendid Steamer fitted with every comfort and convenience offers a favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ	350

Exclusive of Wines, &c, which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 16th March 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following first-class steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S. S CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, 200 H. P. on the 30th April 1877.
„ TEBE, 2,680 „ 250 „ 30th May „

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 310	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 280	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 66 0

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

23, Bombay Green, 17th March 1877.

WANTED, a TRAFFIC MANAGER and SUPERINTENDENT.

Apply with Testimonials to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, New Colaba Company, Limited

Bombay, 15th March 1877.

BOMBAY MEDICAL MISSION.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the friends and supporters of the BOMBAY MEDICAL MISSION will be held in the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Dhobie Talao, at half-past eight o'clock, on the evening of MONDAY, 19th instant.

All interested in the Mission are invited to attend, GENERAL GELL will preside.

GEO. MANSON, Honorary Secretary.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.—THE EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Holta Tea Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 1. New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th March 1877, at 3 p. m, to receive the Directors' Report, declare a Dividend and to transact such other business as may be brought before it.

By Order of the Board,
B. SMYTH & Co., Secretaries.

The SHARE REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 31st instant, inclusive.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the EASTER HOLIDAYS on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 30th and 31st instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 15th March 1877.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Second Sessions of 1877 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 12th day of March 1877.

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SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Ware houses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

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27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
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An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

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GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1877.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Most comfortable PHAETONS at Rs. 35, and non-surpassable TONGAS at Rs. 20, can be had at a moment's notice from

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
Proprietor of Stage Carriages.

Main Street, Poona, 1st March 1877.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 p.m. on the 20th instant, for the SUPPLY of GRAINS to the Poona Commissariat for SIX MONTHS, commencing from the 1st proximo.

Mutt, 3½ lacs lbs.; Coolteo. 8 lacs lbs.; Gram, 11½ lacs lbs.; Wheat, (Buxee) 2 lacs lbs.; Wheat (Canorpattor) 4 lacs lbs.

All particulars regarding the contract can be obtained at this Office.

W. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay Executive Commissariat Office, 15th March 1877.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE of CHARLOTTE ANNE POWELL, late of No. 42, Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, in the County of Middlesex, who died on or about the twenty-first day of June 1876, having been GRANTED by the High Court of Bombay to ROBERT BAUMBACH, Esquire, of Bombay, Merchant. Notice is hereby given, that all CREDITORS of the said CHARLOTTE ANNE POWELL are requested to send in their CLAIMS upon her Estate to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the first day of April 1877, and that the said Administrator will after that date proceed to DISTRIBUTE the ESTATE of the said CHARLOTTE ANNE POWELL without reference to claims of which he shall not have had notice.—Dated this first day of March 1877.

REMINGTON & Co.

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Goods which are consigned to Bombay will, as heretofore, be brought in all cases to Boree Bunder.

Only Cotton can be sent to the "Colaba Sidings," but Cotton and all other traffic can be sent to all the other Stations and Sidings named.

The Wharfage Charges and the several Rates and Charges which are made upon Goods (Cotton included) consigned to the various Stations and Sidings in Bombay respectively, all of which have been already advertised, will remain unaltered.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th March 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of pure clean TALLOW as the Company may require for Six Months commencing 1st May next, (estimated at 40 Tons.)

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt, delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, 4th April, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample must accompany each Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security in Cash or Government Paper amounting to 10 per cent on the estimated total value of the Tallow to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 14th March 1877.

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THE Studies pursued at this long established School comprise everything necessary to impart a sound CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL and GENERAL EDUCATION.

There are 32 Pupils in the School now, therefore early application is necessary for the admission of Boys and Girls.

Boarders are received by the Head Master and Mistress, and great attention is paid to the diet; there are at present fifteen vacancies

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The next Term commences from January 15th. Pupils can be met at the Station by one of the Assistant Masters if due notice is given.

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FOR SALE, a good second-hand 6 Horse Power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE by CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH. Apply to Messrs. ALSTONS & Co., Mangalore

20th February, 1877.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Brown Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-3 high, a splendid mover in harness and makes a good dog-cart horse, Rs. 800.

A pair of Arabs, Grey and Chesnut, one 7 years and the other aged, 14-2 high both stylish movers in harness and one a perfect lady's horse. Rs 800.

A thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a grand mover under saddle and would make a good cross-country horse. Rs. 600.

A pair of Waler Mares, 15-2 high. very steady in double harness, with a set of second-hand double harness, Rs 700.

A handsome Iron Grey Arab Galloway, 5 years, 14 hands, strong and fast, Rs. 700.

A Bay Arab Galloway, 4 years, 13 3½ high, strong and compactly built, up to 13 stone, Rs. 500.

A handsome high-caste Chesnut Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, is a perfectly broken Infantry and Artillery charger, Rs. 500.

A Flea-bitten Grey Arab, 8 years old, 14- high, up to 12 stone with easy paces and makes a good Lady's horse, Rs. 400

A Bay Country-bred Gelding, 5 years, 14-3 high, up to weight, pleasant saddle horse and is very stylish in harness, Rs. 350.

A dark Chesnut Arab, 8 year, 14-1½ high, compactly built, quiet in harness, and makes a good Brougham horse, Rs. 350.

A powerful Waler Gelding, 7 years, 16-2 high, quiet and showy in harness, Rs 600.

A Chestnut Country-bred, 4 years, 15 hands, goes well in harness, Rs. 400.

A well-bred Bay Arab Galloway, aged. 14 hands, has been ridden for the last 2 years by a lady, Rs. 300.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stabl Bombay, 10th March 1877.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 16TH MARCH 1877.

CONSOLS in London advanced yesterday from 96⅜ to 96⅝, and French Rentes from 107¼ to 107¾, but there are no political advices in to justify our interpreting this as in favour of a pacific settlement of the Turkish question.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester are still dull, but in Liverpool there was a better demand for Cotton yesterday at the low prices previously current. Supplies, however, were freely offered, and the sales only reached 8,000 bales. Reuter repeats the previous day's quotations for spot Cotton, but to arrive values show a heavy drop from last advices, Good Omra, with the F. G. F. clause, via Canal, being quoted at 5½d. and Good Ginned Broach at 5d.13/16 per lb.

Yesterday's New York telegrams quote ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 11⅞ cents., June shipment at 12 cents., a decline of 1/16 cent., per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports were 7,000 bales against the same quantity on the corresponding day last year and 8,000 bales in 1875.

Coffee in London yesterday was firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt. all round. Cocoanut Oil was unchanged. Bombay Linseed was 2s. Calcutta 3d. per quarter lower, Rapseed unaltered.

The weekly quotations for Metals exhibit no change. Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is lower, Fours having receded from 88½ to 86½; Fours-and-a-half from 88½ to 87; Fives-and-a-half are stil quoted at 90½.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday exhibits an increase in the Reserve of Notes of £300,000, in Bullion of £160,000 and £100,000 in Bills Discounted. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has fallen from 46 11-16 to 46 3.16 per cent., and the rate of discount on 6 months sight Bank Bills has advanced to 2½ or ½ per cent. over the Bank minimum, thus indicating a slight increase in the demand for money.

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 55d. per oz., and by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton, further shipments are reported of £230,000 in Silver and £40,000 in Gold. The continued flatness of the Silver market in the face of these large purchases for this side affords the strongest proof of the weakness of the position, which is not likely to become stronger from the policy adopted by Government with respect to the new loans.

The details of the Budget became known here yesterday evening after business hours, and strangely enough, as regards the loans announced the details agree with the Bazaar rumours which we reported as current three days ago. A sum of 2½ millions is to be borrowed here and 3¾ millions at home. The latter will be made available on this side, by reducing the Secretary of State's drawings to £13,850,000 for the whole year or about £265,000 per week. The policy adopted is essentially weak in principle as it must be evident that of the two courses open, borrowing at home or here, one of them must be more advantageous than the other, and it would have been more to the credit of the financial advisers of Government had they taken a decided line of action either way. As it is, the amount to be brought out on this side, although small, will be sufficient to depress the value of Government Paper, while the Sterling loan adds a further sum to the Gold debt of the country, the interest on which will go to increase the yearly amount to be remitted to London at a heavy loss in Exchange. We are still without information as to when the loans are to be subscribed for, but in all probability the one on this side will not be brought out until the Monsoon, and it is so far satisfactory as regards the amount in Sterling, that the Council drawings are not to be suspended during the busy season but spread over the year. Even the reduced sum of £265,000 per week, however, will be more than the market can stand during the time of slack trade, and it is questionable whether the better policy would not have been to have drawn freely during the months of April and May, reducing the amounts later on.

On STERLING EXCHANGE the result of the Budget has been very marked to-day. Rates opened weak at 1-16d. under yesterday's level, and during the day a rapid decline took place until at the close we quote a fall of 3-16d. to ¼d. per rupee. Even at this sellers show little disposition to operate, the general opinion apparently being in favour of a still further drop. The one possible strong feature in the market hitherto has been the chance of what Government might do about Council drafts, and now that the uncertainty on that point is removed the real weakness of the position may be expected to show itself. In proportion to the requirements of the remainder of the season the available supply of funds will be extremely liberal, and this combined with a desire to anticipate a heavy fall at the end of the export season will exercise a depressing influence on rates. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand..............1s. 9d. to 1/16 per Rupee
Do 6 months' sight......... 1s. 9d. 5/16 to ⅜d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ... 1s. 9d. 5-16 to ⅜d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ... 1s. 9⅜d. ,,

On Calcutta no business is reported, and we still quote demand drafts ⅛ premium, 60 days' sight 1 per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak with more disposition to sell than buy. Fours have declined to Rs. 97½; Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 97¾; Fives-and-a-half may still be quoted at Rs. 101¼.

The SHARE MARKET is very quite to-day, having been a partial Hindoo holiday. Transactions have been few, and values in most instances are without change. Agra Bank Shares have advanced to Rs. 107. Port Canning Land Co. are Rs. 5 lower, Alliance Spinning Rs. 10 lower.

COTTON has been in very fair demand to-day and a large business has been done at, in some cases, an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The news from Home seems to be regarded as slightly more encouraging, and the decline in Exchange has enabled buyers to pay slightly more for Cotton. The receipts from up-country for the week ending to-day amount to 45,426 bales. Closing quotations are:—

Good Ginned Broach, Ready	....	Rs. 199	per Candy	f. p.	
Good Omra	,,	....	191	,,	,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	....	188	,,	,,
G. F. do.	,,	....	186	,,	,,
Good Dhollera	April	....	195	,,	,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	....	192	,,	,,
G. F. do.	,,	....	188	,,	,,

FREIGHTS are more active, and considerable engagements have been made to-day by steamer for Liverpool at £2-3-9 and by sail at £2 per ton. There is still a considerable demand for the Mediterranean ports at previous rates.

PIECE GOODS show increased weakness. Dealers hold large stocks of nearly all descriptions, and are willing sellers even at a slight concession in rates, but up country buyers are operating very sparingly, and to all appearance we are likely to see very dull markets for some time to come.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	107
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	675 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	683½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	615
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	385
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	200
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	108
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	495

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	950
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	37,500	150	all	..	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	640
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	215 xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. c.	272
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	240

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 10th March 1877:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	1,00,26,350	6	2
Other Deposits	81,47,359	3	0
Cash Credits	8,59,978	5	11
Post Bills	56,086	9	0
Reserve Fund	5,25,000	0	0
Rs.	2,46,14,774	8	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	1,23,88,991	15	6
Govt. Securities	25,83,898	2	0
Loans	17,41,319	11	9
Account of Credits	11,70,481	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	43,00,883	2	4
Dead stock	2,75,998	5	6
Bills of Exchange	16,52,864	3	0
Due by other Banks	5,50,348	0	0
Rs.	2,46,14,774	8	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 10th March, 1877.

Open 1,268½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,86,792	0	0
Merchandise	5,76,489	0	0
Telegraph	954	0	0
Municipal Trains	402	8	0
Total Rs.	7,64,637	8	0
Corresponding week last year open 1,268½ Miles ......Total Rs.	5,54,583	14	7
	2,10,053	9	5

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

THE SHIP ARVIA, 801 tons, Captain A. F. Gadd, will sail to-day for Akyab in ballast.

THE SHIP MAHABLESHWER, 1,303 tons, Captain J Thomas, will sail to-day for Madras in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed, yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Howard and forty-nine deck passengers.

THE s. s. WIKHAM, 1,124 tons, Captain Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles (February 2nd) via Jeddah with a cargo of 23 bags lime, 1 package specie, six hundred and ninety-eight pilgrims. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Mackinlay Simpson and Co.

THE s. s. EMMA LAWSON, 636 tons, Captain Joseph Lethe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (February 7th), via Malta, Port Said, and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 980 tons coals, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Lethe, Mrs. Barmy, and two Assyrians. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCullock Beyts and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain I. M. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Col. Mignon, Mr. and Mrs. Short, Mr. and Mrs. Pollard, Mr. Vittoba, one native, eight second class passengers, and four hundred and eleven deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
15	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, Mar 12.
16	Emma Lawson (s)	Lethe	Newcastle, Feb 7.
	Wikham (s)	Brown	Marseilles, Feb 2.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Puttialla (s)	Henderson	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Mahableshwer, Thomas, to Madras.
Ship Arvia, Gadd, to Akyab.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nuphar, to Port Said.
Steamer Rinaldo, to Liverpool.
Steamer Mangrove, to Calcutta.
Steamer Akola, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Bargany, to Falmouth.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
12 C. of Edinburgh (s). Anderson ..... Liverpool, Feb 7.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.
12 North Riding ....
Lalla ....
Marian King ....

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Edinburgh—Mrs Landford, 2 children and ayah, Mrs O'Brien, Miss Sloan, Miss Woodbam, Mr and Mrs Ronaldson, Mr E Ronaldson, and Mr M Ronaldson.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By City of Edinburgh—7th March, S S Atalanta off Galle.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.
14 Georges .... Coast.
Nepaul (s) .... Southampton.
Khandalla (s) .... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.
12 Scotland (s) .... Calcutta.
13 Blairgawrie .... Calcutta.
Ethiopia (s) .... Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

From Southampton to Madras—Mrs Little, child and two daughters, Mr T Lindsley, Captain and Mrs Hill, Mr Miller, Mrs Lindsley, Mr A P Onslow, Mr Meevers. From Venice to Madras—J Rose. From Galle to Madras—Mr Marriage.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mangroves—100 barrels roll sulphur, Toolsidass Khimjee.

FROM LONDON.

Mongolia s—16 cases oilmanstore, Jooma Succoor.
Trinacria s—25 firkins white lead, Bhicoo Sazha and Co; 6 cases whiskey and 6 cases rum, Pochajee Framjee and Co.
Tythonus—60 drums varnish, Esmail Jattha and Co.
Severn s—28 cases slate pencil, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Propontis s—50 kegs carbonate of soda, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
J. C. Stevenson s— cases Bacon; Rogers and Co; 115 cases portwine, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co; 8 cases portwine, Pochajee Framjee and Co; 36 kegs iron nails, Rujabally Jewabhoy 4 packages glassware, Jooma Suckoor; 25 cases matches, Mamebhoy Lookmanjee.
Guinevere—10 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—30 cases claret and 25 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.
Precursor s—10 cases brandy, C Bornevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Caithness, 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Apelles, 250 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.
Oriflamme, 400 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co.
Aldergrove, 1 000 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.
Blenhiem—145 cwts. myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Renown s—80 bales hemp and 40 bales wool, Vulubdass Nursee; 100 bales cotton, Khooshall Kurridass; 75 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co 12 bales hides Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 51 bales wool Pragjee Toolseedass.
Caradoc s—640 cwts. wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Standard s—50 bales wool, Mowjee Tezpall; 500 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 21 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund; 550 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Trinacria s—250 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co; 500 bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart and Co.
Nellie Martin s—500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Castore s—250 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.
Rinaldo s—1506 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia s—86 cwts horns and 8 bales hides, Dhrumsey Velljee; 125 cwts myrabollams, Joosub Luiff.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Bargany, 4,018 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Glamorganshire,—240 cwts bones Ruzbally Allirza,

FOR HAVRE.

Prince Regent,—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Centennial,—150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Raphael,—150 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Castore s,—200 bales cotton, Rules Siegfried and Co; 100½ bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castore s, 50 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co 800 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co; 300 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co; 700 bales cotton, E. Spincer and Co 300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 380 packages coffee, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Viola,—1,000 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Castle s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

FOR GENOA.

Trinacria s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co

FOR CALCUTTA.

Canara s—100 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—500 baskets onions, Pudomsee Dhunjee; 1000 baskets onions, Abdool Peerbhoy; 350 baskets onions, Hussoon Busheer; 73 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 9 bundles E teeth, M C Ebram; 120 bales cotton, Gholamhoosein Janmahomed; 199 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 555 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 119 bales cotton and 25 bales twist, Jaizabhoy Peerbhoy; 75 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 15 bales twist, A Hubibbhoy; 23 chests opium, N J Abraham; 21 chests opium, and Jairam Cheiram

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—8 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath; 73½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 15th March 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·907
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·1
Dew Point	64·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·595
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	73·2
General Direction of wind	NW, NNW, NW, NNW.N
Movement of wind in 24 hours	372.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 14.

Spens, Lieut, Bengal 85th Regt on duty from Lucknow.

MARCH 15.

Spooner, Vet Surg, Bombay R A on leave, from Secundrabad.
Mignon, Col., Bombay Comsy. Genl., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Reid Col., Bengal staff Corps, on furlough, from Chumba
Coles, Lieut Col., Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Seroor.
Miles, C.L., Bombay 26th Regt. N. I. on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—MARCH 13.

Keene, Lieut., Bombay R. A., on duty, to Jacobabad.

HIGH COURT.—17TH MARCH.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

642-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Bazonjee Nusserwanjee vs Cooverjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—To be withdrawn.
586-74—Hearn and Clevelend—The G I P Railway Co vs H H Nawab Sha Jehan Begum of Bhopal—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
In the matter of the petition of Vullubhoy Gopaldass and others, insolvents—Vinayek H Vullubhoy Gopaldass and others vs. Messrs Knoop and Co and others—Prescott and Winter.
1109-68—J C Cama—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others vs Goolbai—Ardesir and Hormusjee.
670-72—Tyebjee and Sayane—Mulla Isabhai Ghulam Hoossein and another vs Dayal Rattansi and others—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

283-77—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Chartered Bank of I M and China vs Premchund Jaichund.
471-76—In person—Syed Aly bin Syed, &c vs Seedee Nusiba Chopella—In person—Part heard—Act V of 1866.
461-76—J Macfarlane—Cajee Bhamjee B vs The Albert Mills Co, Ld—Hearn and Cleveland—Act V of 1866.
603-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Burjorjee Sorabjee vs Pestonjee Hormusjee S and others—Khunderao and J C Cama.
124-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Bai Coorbai and another vs Khimjee Soonderjee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
698-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Dinnanath Raghoonath R and another vs Merwanjee Framjee and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen, and Pestonjee K.
332-75—Crawford and Boevey—Fatmabai alias Fafabai vs Adam Ahmed and others—Jefferson and Payne.
693-76—Ardaser and Hormusjee—L C Pinto vs Capreano de Mello and another—Hearn and Cleveland.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

84-76—Shamrao P—Hurrishunker Balcrushna and another vs Crustnarao Raghoonath and others—Crawford and Boevey and Jefferson and Payne.—Part heard.
550-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Ghella Heerjee—Prescot and Winter.
316-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Cursondass Vullubdass vs Dyal Ruttonsey and another—Jefferson and Payne.
490-76—In person—Dhondee Chandroojee vs Bhinbai widow—N N Rothare.
256-76—Mr J Macfarlane—Manocklall Atmaram vs Dwarkadass Dayabhoy—Pestonjee K.
589-76—In person (Pauper)—Dinbai and another vs Cursetjee Hormusjee S—Prescot and Winter.

CALENDAR FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

From 18th March to 24th March.

Days of the Week.	Days of the Month	—	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
	Mar.		H.M.	H.M	H. M.	H. M.
Sunday	18	5 Sunday in Lent	6 7	6 9	0 42 m 1 26 a	7 0 m 7 22 a
Monday	19	...	6 7	6 9	1 10 m 2 3 a	7 32 m 7 55 a
Tuesday	20	...	6 6	6 10	1 38 m 2 50 a	8 7 m 8 36 a
Wednesday	21	...	6 5	6 10	2 9 m 3 48 a	8 50 m 9 26 a
Thursday	22	The Overland Mail may be expected early in the Morning	6 4	6 10	2 49 m 4 58 a	9 45 m 10 37 a
Friday	23	Public meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce about Cotton Frauds Act	6 3	6 10	3 59 m 6 29 a	11 1 m 0 35 a
Saturday	24	...	6 2	6 10	6 51 m 7 55 a	0 23 m 0 28 a

MESSRS. WALTON AND LYSNAR,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MOTHIWALLA—March 16th, at Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, Bhicaijee, widow of Dossabhoy Asoundiarjee Mothiwalla, Mother of Messrs. Sorabshaw and Darashaw Dossabhoy Mothiwalla, aged 78years. Her remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence this morning at 7 o'clock A. M.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SIMSON—March 12th, at Allahabad, the wife of R. Simson, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
WESTERHOUT—March 11th, at Gazeeabad, the wife of the Rev. C. B. Westerhout, Railway Chaplain, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877.

LORD LYTTON is a pleasant speaker to listen to but we are afraid he is an orator who holds the attention of his audience by a fluent delivery and pretty conceits and yet contrives to leave no solid impression upon their minds simply because he has none to leave. He must have been very pleasant to listen to the other day in Calcutta, when he presided at the Convocation of the University; but although he said a great many things that were true, some that must have been greatly relished by philo-natives and some that must have filled the hearts of Europeans with gratitude, yet we question if either of these great sections of the community derived any substantial benefit from the oration. Like a skilful conjuror he threw up one ball for the particular satisfaction of one set of individuals, and then another pretty one to win the applause of a totally different set of individuals. In fact, he tried to perform the feat which is so difficult all the world over—namely, that of trying to please everybody; and we expect that the result will be the same as usual—failure. First, he commented on the apathy of natives in not going forth into the world to help themselves, then he told them that they were not so fit for administrative duties as Europeans, and then he came back again to the natives and told them that they certainly ought to procure a great many more appointments from the British Government than they get at present. His speech was a *non sequitur* throughout, and when he evidently had no clear idea in his own mind of the policy which he would prefer to see the great educational policy of the future, it is not astonishing that his eloquence, though pleasant to listen to, left only a pleasant titillation on the feelings of his listeners. There were parts of his speech which were unobjectionable; where he failed was in putting these parts together and shaping them into one good logical conclusion. He was like an unskilful builder who has good materials at command but only succeeds in building a habitation which no one can occupy; or, perhaps, he was more like a driver of a team, who, while one pair of horses insists upon going to London, and another to Oxford, assures himself that he is all the while on the high road to York. Of course, a man who drives with two contrary propositions can scarcely expect to reach a reasonable conclusion, however attractive the propositions may be in themselves. This is the case with Lord Lytton. When he looks abroad upon his people, and sees black and white on the right and left of him, he merely smirks and says, "how happy could I be with either," and then proceeds to compliment them individually in a manner which adds to his character for politeness but is very damaging to his character for consistency and wisdom.

The Viceroy commenced his speech by impressing upon the students the great advantages of self help. He asked them to look to the world, and they would find it a larger field for securing wealth or eminence in than Government employment. Commerce, science, literature, and art are all waiting for you, he said to the young Bengalees, whom he probably knew to be hoping that Government was waiting for them. He told them not to trust exclusively to Government for a career; trust yourselves, he said, and "trust those opportunities of usefulness which "Providence never denies to the man who seriously "seeks them." He was sorry to say that in all this vast Empire he only knew of one conspicuous exception to the prevalent passivity of native capital and industrial enterprise; this was Bombay, which he believed to be, "in consequence of the intelligent exertions of "the native community"—of course, the European community has had no share in bringing about this result—"is rapidly increas-"ing the social, commercial, and consequently "political importance of that great Presidency." He quoted with approbation those words in which Lord Northbrook regretted the want of vitality which he observed among the educated classes of India. In England, said the late Viceroy, he could look to fine arts and to commerce, and he would see a large proportion of educated men obtaining honourable positions in life through these means; but in India neither arts nor commerce seemed to possess a charm for the men who had gone through a University curriculum. There was good sense in thus reminding the Bengalees that although the British Government is generous enough to provide them with an education, yet it is no part of its duty to provide them with situations also. In England the man who expected that, because he was receiving a University education, Government emissaries should be waiting for him to carry him off to fill a valuable public appointment whenever he quitted the University gates would be laughed at as a fool. But it is surprising how mean-spirited the natives of this country are, as a rule, with respect to education, as compared with the feeling which prevails among students in England. Here, a boy is taught to believe that he is positively wronged if Government, after educating him, does not in consequence of that obligation undertake to keep him for the rest of his days. In England, a boy looks upon education as a weapon to be acquired to help him to cleave a way through the world. Upon quitting his University he does not expect to be drynursed at the expense of the public. He looks forth upon the broad fields of arts, commerce, or even mechanical industry, and takes up what position he can get, trusting in time, luck, and his own abilities, to raise him higher. As compared with this way of looking at the value of a liberal education, the ambition of a student in this country is contemptible; and it ought to be the aim of every Chancellor of a University in India to open the eyes of native students to the fact whenever they have an opportunity of doing so. The feeling which is at present prevalent among Indian graduates is bad for the young men and bad for the public welfare; for in the former the virtue of self-reliance is uncultivated, and the life of a useless dreamer is often substituted for the sturdy life that ought to be out, in sunshine or in rain, battling with the world and striving to conquer for eminence and existence, while public life is deprived of much of that glow and vigour which would be the result of the upspringing in our young men of a feeling of honourable independence and manliness. From this branch of the subject Lord Lytton went on to refer to the claims of natives to official employment. These claims, he argued, rest primarily and principally on the pledge spontaneously given and repeatedly reaffirmed to them by the Crown and Parliament of England. This pledge, he says, must be carried out by the Government of India, which must not even discuss the matter. Then, as if this announcement would drive to the depth of despair the great world of official Englishmen, who are still doing good work for England and India alike, he reverted to the claims of the Covenanted Services. There were, he said, certain functions of Government in this country which cannot be confided to any but British officers; and moreover, said His Excellency, "there is no kind of official employ-"ment for which the Government of India would "be justified in regarding mere intellectual acute-"ness as a sufficient qualification." Following up this important statement he quoted with approval the words of a distinguished statesman (probably Sir Fitzjames Stephen), who said it was notorious that in the case of the ordinary natives of India mere intellectual acuteness was no evidence of ruling power, and that, in order to prove that some of the races of India who are most backward in education are at the same time distinguished for vigour, courage, and ability, it would only be necessary to try the experiment of putting a successful Bengalee student in command over the martial tribes of Upper India. The Government of India should therefore employ such natives as it could trust and in such places as in the actual condition of things it might determine to be really suitable to them. Lord Lytton endorsed these sentiments fully, saying that although the words of the statesman he referred to were not specially present to his mind when he addressed the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, yet had they been, his language on that occasion could not have more accurately embodied than it did their substance and significance.

Up to this point of Lord Lytton's address, the official European community, and (we may add) British interests in India, had their claims and importance fully recognised, and, so far from there being anything objectionable in the advice he gave to natives, there was nothing but a manly expression of wholesome truths in his remarks to them—truths so plainly stated that they could not have been relished by many a rising Bengalee Bobadil before him. But it is the conclusion which he draws from his statements that must occasion surprise, for it appears to us that to justify them Lord Lytton should have cut out of his oration all references whatever to the incapability of natives and the capability of Europeans. After blaming native students for depending upon the chance of getting Government appointments and for not going into the world with a manly determination to work; after telling them that they ought to repose trust in themselves, and betake themselves to the large sphere of action represented by Arts and Commerce; after telling them practically that natives were not well fitted for holding posts of responsibility under Government; after reminding them, moreover, that while the Covenanted Civil Service had just claims upon Government to be entitled to those appointments for which natives were clamouring; after stating, in short, every good argument against filling any more Government situations with natives—what does he do? Does he tell his audience that he had been led to conclude from all the considerations he had stated, that at present the native cry for more Government employment should not be acquiesced in, because if it were it would be good neither for the country itself nor for that spirit of independence which he desired to see growing up in the breasts of educated natives? No—on the contrary, he dashes into the statement that there must be more Government appointments for natives. There must be many appointments which are as suitable for natives as for Europeans. These appointments must be picked out, and must, we presume, be henceforth given only to natives. And in order that no confusion or overcrowding may take place from such a step, he thinks it will be necessary, in order to give natives adequate prospects of promotion in offices originally confined to the Covenanted Service, that the present system of indenting on England for servants should be stopped. It is a singular mistake, which is made by many politicians in India, that they know no extreme between ultra-Civilianism and ultra-philonativeism. They seem to think that the only alternative left after shutting out Civilians from appointments which can be filled by other people is to confer them upon natives. The non-official community, which is increasing day by day the nearer England is brought to India by improved means of communication, is entirely ignored. A stranger would think, reading official literature, that there are only two classes of people in India, natives and Civilians. It is time, however, that this delusion were abandoned. The non-official community, already powerful, would, if it were encouraged instead of having a policy of official snubbing and sneering directed at it, become the mainstay of the country. England cannot have too many Englishmen in this country if she wants to keep a strong hold upon her Indian Empire. Let, then, every encouragement be given to the great non-official community of India. Let it be shown that at last it has dawned into Anglo-Indian official intelligence that India is not divided simply into the great sections of Civilians and natives. And let statesmen like Lord Lytton, who have shown themselves capable of understanding the deficiencies of native character, remember that if certain Civilian appointments are to be thrown open capable members of the non-official community have quite as much right to hold them as eligible natives.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 16TH FEB.

SINCE the opening of the British Parliament the Opposition has diligently applied itself to questioning the Government. In the Upper House the Duke of St. Albans and in the Lower Sir Henry Havelock asked for information with respect to the Engineer officers sent out to reconnoitre the environs of Constantinople. The reply of the Government was most spirited—"the officers were sent out for the information of Her Majesty's Government and not for that of the world at large." We are only too apt to communicate our doings and intentions to Foreign States. A new invention no sooner appears, a new discovery is no sooner made, than every detail is published. Foreigners are invited to attend the experiments, and every assistance is afforded them. It was therefore satisfactory to find that the Government had no intention of satisfying interested curiosity in this matter. Colonel Home and Lieutenant Chermside are expected home every day. They have worked indefatigably and have prepared a complete scheme of defence by means of a system of detached forts stretching from Buyuk Chekmidji on the sea of Marmora to Derkos on the Black Sea. This line Sir John Burgoyne said might be made impregnable, but months of labour would be necessary. As yet not a shovelful of earth has been turned. Colonel Home's proposals are simply for the English Government, and although their general tenour has been communicated to the Sublime Porte, the condition of things, and more especially the lack of funds, prevent anything being done. It is impossible to pass from this subject without stopping for a moment to consider the curious attitude taken up by Sir Henry Havelock. Sir Henry Havelock is a Colonel in the army, he wears the Victoria Cross, and is a Companion of the Bath. All his efforts are, nevertheless, directed to attempting to hamper the action of the Government, to impede, delay and ridicule its military administration. It is satisfactory to feel that he has no following, and that throughout the service there is but one opinion as to his judgment and good taste.

The other day the members of the Royal United Service Institution were much interested in a speech by a Mahommedan gentleman whose name I was unable to learn. The opportunity was afforded by the discussion on a paper by Sir Frederic Goldsmid on "Islam, from Constantinople to Calcutta." The speaker departed, it is true, somewhat from the route that no politics are to be brought forward in the institution, but he spoke so forcibly and well as to carry the audience entirely with him. He denounced Mr. Gladstone's and Sir George Campbell's efforts to persuade the British people that no sympathy existed between the Mahommedans of India and those of Turkey; that the former are indifferent to the fate of the Caliph of the Faithful, and would view with unconcern the ejection of the Turks from Europe. Such arguments have no effect upon those who know the true state of the case, but they are apt to gain credence by the mass of the people. The remarks of this Indian statesman were therefore very opportune. He told of the warm friendship and fellow feeling that existed in India for their Mahommedan co-religionists in Europe—a sympathy that would resist Russian aggression to the utmost. The applause which greeted the speaker showed that his words were not cast upon fallow ground.

Some dissatisfaction has been felt in the army that the Queen's speech contained no mention of the Promotion and Retirement Scheme. Many are holding on in the hope of its becoming law. Some time ago the Government were determined to bring it on in its entirety, but there is now some talk of its being relegated to another Session. It is certain that it will be fiercely contested, and the Government may be pardoned for the present state of affairs if they hesitate to bring forward a measure, which will involve considerable discussion, evoke much party feeling, and direct it may be some hostility to the army at a time when it is all important that it should stand high in the favour of the country. Some theorists there are who think it not so far beneficial to the army as at first sight appears. I myself am not of this view. To me it seems that the Service will be large gainers. Take, for instance, the officer who retires after eight years' service with a capital of £750. It increases his pay by nearly £100 per annum, and with allowances will bring it up to very nearly £300 a year. Such an income is very difficult to get, especially by a young man.

One never knows how well the army is paid until one has left it. The Lieutenant with £120 a year, quarters, fuel, light, cheap messing and service, is far richer and a far greater man than the civilian with £250 per annum. The truth of this is frequently realised by those who have retired hastily—late, however, to turn back. It is almost impossible to obtain employment. No post, however insignificant, falls vacant without being applied for by dozens of ex-officers. This is a fact though a disagreeable one. It should be borne in mind by those who find some garrison uncomfortable or have had some privilege refused, and talk of sending in their papers at once. The truth is that the new scheme is more favourable to the army than to the country. I am not disposed to quarrel with it on that score, though I should have liked; I confess, to have seen therein some provision, for the better officering of the Auxiliary Forces.

Of late years Militia officers have greatly improved, and there are few regiments which do not possess half a dozen ex-soldiers. With the Volunteers, the case is different. There the non-commissioned officers and men are of splendid material, bound by legal agreement and Act of Parliament to serve for a given time, and efficiently. But the officers are of very inferior calibre for the most part. They neither know their work, nor are willing to learn it. If remonstrated with they resign and cannot be replaced, for the expense and trouble is far from small. If, however, the Government took the matter in hand, and insisted on all Field officers and Captains having passed through the army the gain would be great. They should give them the same pay as in the Militia—*i. e.*, 30 days, and no officer should be allowed to enter the army without undertaking, subject to a pecuniary indemnity, if he leaves it before the expiration of five years, to serve at least five years in the Auxiliary Forces. There are so many candidates, rarely less than seven, for every Commission, that almost any difficulty can be placed in the way. Many men—the majority, probably, of those who leave the army—go into business. If they join the Militia, their partner insists upon the annual training being regarded in the light of a holiday. If, therefore, the Volunteer force, especially in the large towns were open to such officers, and was equally advantageous as to pay, very many would select it in preference to the Militia, for their annual soldiering would be spread over the whole year and interfere in no way with their civil duties. It is more than probable that ere long something may be done in this direction, and it will certainly not be too soon.

An Easter Monday Volunteer review has been decided upon, and the locality selected is on the Downs near Dunstable in Bedfordshire. It is not a little amusing how the Metropolitan commanding officers meet together, decide to hold a review, select the locality, and then go to the War Office to carry out the details. Why the authorities should not take the initiative in the matter is inconceivable. It is more than doubtful whether these Easter reviews are beneficial to the Volunteers. This is especially the case when Easter falls early. The weather is often bad. The men have no great coats, they have to start at 4 o'clock in the morning, and many do not reach their homes till long past midnight, thoroughly done up. They get disheartened and leave the force as soon as they can. The expense, too, is very considerable. Regiments have to pay their railway charges themselves, and the damage to uniform which has to be supplied and made good by the corps is often considerable. At the same time there are many who hold that these reviews do much towards keeping the force together.

A great deal of misapprehension appears to prevail as to the number of English officers now in Turkey. It is common to be told that three or four hundred are in the service of the Sublime Porte. Nothing could be more erroneous. As the Chancellor of the Exchequer told Mr. O'Reilly the other night in the House of Commons there are at present only two officers formerly in the service of the Crown who are in the employ of Turkey—viz., Captain Hobart, and retired Naval Lieutenant Woods. Captain Hobart is in receipt of pension, but could never be brought back to full pay. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Navy, and receives a salary of £3,000 a year. Unlike most of his colleagues he gets it regularly paid every month by the Imperial Ottoman Bank. During the late *régime*—that is, during the reign of Abdul Aziz—Admiral Hobart Pasha was Inspector General of the Imperial Navy. At first he discharged his duties with activity and zeal, but the authorities then in power soon let him know that they did not care for very sweeping reform. Hobart took the hint and refrained from frequent inspections. Now he is Commander-in-Chief, and the fleet which used to lie all the year in idle state in front of Dolma Bagtché is highly efficient. It is commonly supposed that Valentine Baker, late of the 10th Hussars, has been offered a high command. This is not the case. Baker was offered the command of a Cavalry regiment. This he refused and applied for a Brigade, with promotion to Major General within two months. At first the Seraskier declined. Now I believe he has given the gallant officer the Brigade, but it is but a paper one, and no efforts avail any thing to make it otherwise. The blindness and folly of the Porte are beyond all conception. There is not a second to be lost in putting the defences on a better footing, but nothing will, I fear, be done. Yet it is not for lack of applicants, rather from a superfluity of them. As the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent wrote the other day from Constantinople—"Captains on half pay, and Captains on no pay at all, Majors, Colonels, and gentlemen whose rank is dubious all join to swell the army of applicants. They haunt the Porte, they follow the Pashas, they bother the Secretaries and they worry everybody else." To all the Pasha replies, "Bakalum bakalum." (We shall see, we shall see.)

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, 7TH FEB.

PUBLIC attention at this time is almost exclusively devoted to the proceedings before the Electoral Commission created by the recent act for the purpose of determining who shall be our next President, and the testimony thus far taken is not of the sort to cause the American bosom to swell with pride nor to inspire those who do not enjoy their benefits with any enhanced respect for Republican institutions. From the South this evidence comes, and if the inquiry is conducted searchingly, as, in order to be valuable it must be, we in the North shall have little excuse hereafter for maintaining the party in power which is responsible for the frauds on the ballot-box which this investigation is gradually bringing to light—by pleading ignorance of the condition of political affairs in a portion of that section, the manner in which elections are there conducted, and the people's will, as expressed by their votes, is nullified. We are a nation of shop-keepers it is true, and waste little thought on the sorrows or sufferings of others, so that our own coffers be but filled; but we are sensitive as to our pockets, and it seems incredible that the majority of our people should longer shut their eyes to a state of things not only disgraceful to our country, but seriously detrimental to our own prosperity. From three States—Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, contested returns have come in, and in all these the carpet baggers are still in the ascendant. You may not know precisely what this term signifies and it will perhaps be as well to define it, as meaning persons of Northern birth who, at the close of the war went South and settled themselves upon the country to rule and rob it. Some were sutlers and camp followers who came in the wake of the army, others were gamblers and black legs, and a late Senator from Arkansas entered his adopted state in the burnt-cork and capacious collar of a negro minstrel. With no capacity for government, with no care for the people to be governed, they had a keen eye for the main chance, and were, to a man, utterly devoid of principle. The sudden emancipation and enfranchisement of a large body of negroes, forming in all the States a heavy proportion and in a few an actual majority of the population, and the accompanying action of the general government, whereby all the better class of white voters were disfranchised and rendered ineligible for office, afforded the carpet-baggers the opportunity they desired. The black regards the white as his superior, though he may not openly admit it, and unpleasant as the fact may be to philanthropists of the Exeter Hall type, it is none the less true. Nothing was easier, therefore, than for these adventurers to attain to position, power and the opportunity for plunder, by using their knowledge of the negro character in this respect, and by impressing upon this ignorant people the importance of forthwith electing these unselfish patriots to places of honour and of trust. They succeeded, of course, and then set in an era of rascality without parallel. The gradual restoration of the franchise to the better classes and the consequent change in the political situation resulted in the expulsion of these vampires from many of the States; but in the three above-mentioned, by fraud, by the intervention of United States troops and by other means equally scandalous, they succeeded in maintaining their hold and were still in office at the time of the recent election. General Grant's conduct, during his second term, the many scandalous doings at Washington, unearthed by an opposition House of Representatives, and the wisdom shown in selecting Mr. Tilden as the Democratic candidate, so tended to weaken the allegiance of right thinking Republicans, as to cause that party's managers to fear defeat in States which never had been doubtful before, and to render it essential for them at all hazards, and by any means to carry the States above-named in order to elect the Republican aspirant to the Presidency. It goes without saying that they found ready tools in the carpet-bag rulers; for the latter not only possessed the lust of power inherent in nearly all beasts but a lust for lucre likewise, which even their opportunity and their industrious improvement of it had failed to satisfy. Appeals were made for troops, this time without success, the President being sensible that should he send them every doubtful Northern State would infallibly cast its vote for Tilden. Failing on this expedient they were at no loss for another, and instead of putting forth any extra efforts during the campaign and endeavouring to secure the election of their candidate by fair means, they saved themselves exertion and expense by resorting to foul. The Returning Boards, as they are called, established in these States, composed mainly of negroes and exclusively of Republicans, were summoned to the rescue and they came. The duties of these Boards have been supposed to consist in receiving the ballots cast, counting them and returning the names of the successful candidates to the Governor who thereupon issued the certificate of their election; but the testimony now being taken shows this to be the reverse of the fact, their mission being to receive votes or refuse to receive them, to count them or not, to throw out returns or accept them according as the effect would be beneficial or prejudicial to the "party." Bear in mind the fact that this was done after the returns from all the other States were in and showed Mr. Tilden one vote short of the necessary number to elect him, and every vote from these States to be essential, to his defeat, and you can judge whether their exertions were lessened by the knowledge. The whole matter is so utterly disgraceful to our country, and the position of the leaders of the Republican party in regard to it so disappointing as to cause even the most patriotic to despair of the Republic. This position cannot be better defined than by the following extract from the argument of one of their counsel before the Commission:—

> The statue of Florida created a Returning Board, having capacity to certify the number of votes cast for electors, and to certify who were elected, and if that Board performed its duty, however mistaken, however clouded with error, however (if you please) tainted by fraud, and did ascertain and did declare how many votes for particular sets of electors had been cast, and did certify and declare who were the persons who were elected electors, that ends all inquiry here.

If the Electoral Commission decide to take this view of the case let them by all means do so at once and spare us the shame of further disclosures as to the manner in which Presidents are made

A Washington letter to one of our papers hints that if the Commission shall decide unfavourably to the claims of Mr. Tilden, the Democratic party will refuse to accept its decision as final or binding; but at present writing there is no evidence that this intention exists elsewhere than in the brain of a correspondent seeking sensational news, and finding none, and though prophecies fail often of fulfilment, it seems safe to predict that the decision when arrived at will be acquiesced in by both parties. As the alternative is anarchy there ought to be no doubt about it.

There is a vast deal of interest felt here in the Eastern Question, and it forms the chief topic of conversation after the condition of our own country has been sufficiently discussed. The news of Midhat Pasha's banishment caused great surprise, though certain knowing ones claim to have predicted it in hearing of the failure of the Conference and the withdrawal of Sir Henry Elliot. They assert that this action is an evidence that England is indisposed to be trifled with by the Turks, and that the removal of the Vizier was in response to a note from Lord Derby, giving forth no uncertain sound. As is always the case where people are without trustworthy intelligence on an interesting subject, all sorts of absurd rumours gain credence. The latest comes from Washington, and claiming its origin in diplomatic circles, is to the effect that the partition of the Turkish Empire has been agreed upon; England taking Constantinople and Austria and Russia dividing the remainder with the lion's share to the latter. Russia's consent is probably to be obtained by permitting her to take another slice out of France. It has been said by silly people that should England become involved in war Russia would easily find privateers in this country to prey on British shipping, but should any such rubbish reach you, it is to be hoped that you will attach no importance to it. In the first place we know little of the Russians and care less; the "friendly relations which have always existed between the two powers," sounding well in despatches but meaning only that we, having virtually no intercourse with the Czar's dominions, and possessing nothing which he covets at present, have as yet had no cause for quarrel. Furthermore, His Majesty's Ministers have not been popular socially in Washington, and we all know on what small matters great ones sometimes turn. Secondly, in spite of what pestilent penny-a-liners and demagogues seeking the Irish vote may say, our people have the warmest feelings towards the mother country and would hear of any reverse to her flag with great regret. "A common language and a common ancestry" are, to some extent, the reasons for this feeling, but a stronger is the fact that she is our best customer, and, like the rest of the world, we should hesitate to sacrifice our interests to our sympathies, even were our leanings as decidedly Russian as they decidedly are not. Thirdly, the Government would take the strongest measures to prevent any such infringement of the neutrality laws. If the Fenian Brotherhood had any existence here they would be likely to collect quarters and half dollars from Pat and Biddy under the pretence of devoting the sums so raised to the fitting out of fleets for the purpose of sweeping the [illegible] tyrant Saxon from the seas; but they [illegible] it all out in talk, as we say, and the [illegible] would go in salaries to the officers of the [illegible] and in arraying them in purple and fine linen. By the way, John O'Mahony died last night. He was once Head-centre of the Brotherhood in American, and as Artemus Ward pertinently put it, nobly endured dinners at Delmonico's for the good of the cause, while "Colonel" Roberts, of the opposite faction, was fighting for freedom at the hospitable Board of the Maison Dorèe. We were all of us well off in those days and our money went freely enough, but most of us spent our own. The Fenian leaders, however, were lavish of the savings of the poor and ignorant nod-carriers and dish-washers who gave far more generously than they could afford under the insane delusion that their offerings would secure the independence of Ireland. Mr. O'Mahony was concerned in several disgraceful financial transactions during his Head centreship, but since he is dead we may as well throw the mantle of charity over his remains and forget him.

General Miles, commanding a force sent against the hostile Cheyennes and Ogalallas; has succeeded in inducing the Indians to fight him, and we are informed has gained a great victory; at least the savages were driven from the field. Though this proves little, their tactics teaching them to win by pretending defeat and leading the pale-face warriors to pursue their supposed advantage to turn and send them on ground better suited to their mode of warfare, General Miles did not commit this indiscretion as it seems, so the Indians got away with all their killed and wounded. What their loss was we have no means of learning, but our troops lost ten men, and that is no inconsiderable number to be put *hors-de-combat* in an affair with the savages. This Indian war being the result of our own bad faith, we cannot be expected to feel very proud of it; and as the campaign presents plenty of hard marching, and hard fighting, but no honours to our soldiers, it is not to be supposed that they will grow peculiarly enthusiastic over it.

The sad intelligence reached this city on Monday last of the loss of the steamer George Washington from Halifax to this port, with all on board. Fortunately she carried but four passengers, so that the loss of life was not so great as it might have been had the disaster overtaken the vessel during the summer season. Nevertheless it is sufficiently terrible as it is, and the sudden hurrying into eternity of upwards of thirty persons will cause many to shudder as they realize the dangers to which those who go down to the sea in ships are still exposed even in these days when an ocean voyage has come to be looked upon as a pleasure excursion, and we laugh at our ancestors who made their wills before going up the Hudson to Albany in a sloop.

A small sensation on the subject of hydrophobia, zealously fostered by some newspapers, has excited a portion of our population, notably those of the gentler sex who keep pet dogs and are in mortal dread of them all the time. We often get up these little scares, but usually in the summer when time hangs heavy on the reporters hands. A winter worry of this kind possesses all the charms of novelty.

Just to make you envious it will be as well to say that we have had some of the heaviest snowfalls known to the oldest inhabitant, that the cold has been intense, and that the prospect of an abundant ice crop has become a certainty.

Business is reviving slowly, and the sanguine ones are counting on better times during the coming spring than we have known since the panic of '73, but whether their pleasant predictions will be verified remains to be seen. We all hope for the best, and if wishes were horses would prance around as we did in the palmy days of the war.

GOTHAM.

THE ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

ON Thursday night the English Opera Bouffe Company performed Flotow's opera "Martha" (or Richmond fair in the days of Queen Anne). The company made a mistake in putting this opera on the boards at Grant Road with their limited company. "Martha" is not a general favourite, and to render it well requires a much better company than the one at present in Bombay, which has no chorus worthy of the name to sing the various charming choruses which are scattered throughout the opera. The house was thinner than usual owing to the attractions provided by the billiard performance in the Town Hall, and altogether the evening's entertainment was not successful. One of the scenes was omitted altogether, and an apology had to be offered for the illness of two of the performers. Miss May was, however, in good voice, and did her best, and so did Mr. and Mrs. Vernon. Madame Carlotta Tasca played with her accustomed vigour and excellence. To-night will be performed Lecocq's master-piece "Girofle, Girofla," in three acts. This announcement will doubtless be received with pleasure, and as Saturday night is the fashionable night, a crowded house may be anticipated.

THE CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, Junior, played a game at billiards last night, 1,000 up, against Mr. Morenas, the Parsee with whom he played during his last visit to Bombay. The game was played in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on a new table specially supplied for the occasion by Messrs. Deschamps and Co. There was nothing very sensational in the play, the Champion's highest break being 67, and there being a good deal of small play on both sides. The corner pockets of the table were rather small and this seemed to interfere with Mr. Roberts's game considerably, as he missed a number of losing hazards and lost the spot stroke once or twice by the ball sticking in the jaws of the pocket. Play commenced about five minutes past 9, and when Mr. Roberts had scored 500 an hour and ten minutes had elapsed. Meanwhile Mr. Morenas had succeeded in adding 172 points to the 600 allowed him and when the adjournment took place the game stood—Roberts 505; Morenas 772. When play re-commenced after a quarter of an hour's interval, the game still progressed slowly, comparatively small scoring being the order of the evening. Mr. Morenas played steadily and well, and by means of occasional breaks of 10, 12, 15, and one of 22, increased his total to 878 as compared with Roberts's 646. Soon after this, however, the Champion began to creep up,—not by means of any very large breaks, but scoring at almost every entry and running up breaks of from 25 to 67—he passed his opponent at 913. The point of contact occurred in the midst of a break of 33 at the close of which the game was called—Roberts 936; Morenas 913 Mr. Roberts then with breaks of 20, 12, and 31, ran out Mr. Morenas's score, when game was called being 923. After the game was concluded the Champion amused the audience by an exhibition of some fancy thumb and finger strokes. To-night will be an especial attraction, as not only is it Mr. Roberts's last public appearance in India during his present visit, but he is to play—in addition to a game of billiards against Mr. Bridger,—several games of pyramids against another amateur, and the first opportunity will be given to the general public of Bombay to witness his skill at a game for his perfect knowledge of which John Roberts, Junr, is even more famous than for his play at billiards.

A SUIT OF THE LONDON BANK DISMISSED.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK VS DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE SHROFF.

AT the High Court on Thursday last, the above suit, in which the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 4 000 and interest due on account of calls, was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green. Mr. Starling and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Purcell and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, for the defendant.

The defendant denied that he was indebted to the Bank in the amount claimed or any part thereof. He said his surname was "Bhajiwalla" (*i.e.* vegetable dealer) and not "Shroff;" and that he never carried on the trade or business of a shroff or broker. From 1857 down to 1873, he was employed as an assistant salesman in the service of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. He never signed the memorandum or articles of association of the plaintiff's company, nor agreed to take any shares in the company. He never received any notice of any of the orders referred to in the plaint.

Mr. Farran said he had evidence to show that defendant went indifferently by the surname of Shroff and Bhajiwalla; and that his father, uncle, and grandfather were shroffs at "Mandavie Bunder in Bhooleshwur." (This is a new reading of the geography of Bombay. The two places are entirely distinct.)

For the plaintiffs, Mr. H. Stead and three other witnesses were examined. The defendant's name appeared in the list of contributories as "Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Shroff, Bhooleshwur, Bombay, broker." The balance order was addressed to Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Shroff, broker, Bhooleshwur, and was returned through the dead letter office. The notice to settle, the summons for £6 call, and the order for £10 call were posted, but were all returned with the remark "not found" or "left Bombay." Nowrojee Bhickajee, a bailiff in Mr. Stead's employ, had known defendant for 25 or 30 years by the surname of Shroff and also Bhajiwalla. His father was a shroff formerly. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, who had been three months in Mr. Stead's service, had known defendant for 6 or 7 years by the surname of Shroff, Bhajiwalla, and broker. People told him his name 6 or 7 years ago, and lately he had heard him socalled by people who knew him. Witness made a report to Mr. Stead of what he had heard in the Marwaree bazaar, and a note was made at the time.

For the defendant, Mr Ardasir Merwanjee Kaka, head salesman to W. Nicol and Co., was examined. Defendant was engaged in 1857 as godown-keeper and afterwards as assistant salesman, and had been continuously in the firm's service until 1873. Witness had never known him as Shroff, and never heard of his using the surname of Shroff. He never acted as a broker while in the firm's service. The signatures in Gujeratee and English on the documents produced for the plaintiffs were not the defendant's signatures. When he signed in Gujeratee, he always added the word Bhajiwalla.

Dr. Ardasir Jamsetjee Bhajiwalla, a graduate of the Grant Medical College, said that the defendant's father never did business as shroff, and did not call himself so. Witness did not know of his ever doing business as a broker.

Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee said—I am 39 years of age and live at Dhunjee Doongria Street. I have lived there 22 years, and never lived in Bhooleshwar. I have not visited any place of business there. I have been employed at Nicol and Co.'s from 1857 to 1873. I have not acted as a broker in any single transaction. I never used the surname of Shroff or broker. No one has ever addressed me in writing or verbally as Shroff. My father was not known as Shroff. Bhajiwalla is the surname of my family. I never had any shares transferred to me. The signatures to these documents (put in for plaintiffs) are not mine. I never authorised any one to write them. I never purchased any shares in the plaintiff's Bank at any time. 40 shares were allotted me in the Mercantile Credit Bank; and I settled with Mr. Bendir, the liquidator.

The defendant produced one or two old documents to show that his surname was Bhajiwalla.

Mr. Justice Green asked Mr. Farran if he thought it was worth while to go on with the case.

Mr. Farran said he left the suit in the hands of his Lordship.

His Lordship thought that there was no proof that the defendant was a contributory of the Bank, and dismissed the suit with costs.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of the unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for Breakfasts, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "[illegible] longe" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

RAILWAY TO THE FRONTIER.

ALLAHABAD, 16TH MARCH.

Sixteen and a half lacs have been sanctioned for immediate expenditure on the railway between Jhelum and Rawal Pindee. Parties under Mr. Geoghegan and Major Faber are being organized to start the work.

MHOW RACES.

MHOW, 16TH MARCH.

PONY HANDICAP.

Leotard	1
Prince Charlie	2

HOLKAR'S PURSE.

Syrian	1
Nonpareil	2

Time—3m. 28s.

ARAB HANDICAP.

Aladdin	1
Sham	2

ARAB HANDICAP.

Saracen	1
Dutchman	2

Time—1m. 26s.

Scout came in first for the Pony Handicap but was disqualified for being three pounds short of weight.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GENERAL IGNATIEFF IN LONDON.

LONDON, 15TH MARCH.

General Ignatieff has arrived in London from Paris in connection with his special mission.

THE RUSSIAN PROTOCOL.

It is generally reported that England has accepted the principle of the Protocol, presented by Russia for signature by the Powers, but with the introduction of certain amendments, by which the phrases binding our future action are avoided.

*** This would be the polite mode of rejecting the substance of the Russian proposal, while seeming to approve outward form.—ED. B. G.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons to-night Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question put, said that the Treaty concluded lately with the Khan of Khelat was simply a revival of the Treaty concluded with that Chief in 1854, but adapted to present circumstances. No aggressive policy, on our part, he said, was intended.

NEW TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Malle (? Sir Louis Mallet), Sir A. Kennedy, and Mr. Mulholland, M. P., have been appointed Special Commissioners to negotiate a new Treaty of Commerce between France and England.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15TH MARCH.

The Porte has rejected the conditions of peace proposed by Montenegro, which comprise a cession of territory and a seaport on the Adriatic.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPSHIP.

ISMAILIA, 15TH MARCH.

The Indian Transport Malabar has passed the Suez Canal, homeward bound.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 15TH MARCH.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pera, with the outward English Mails of the 2nd instant, left here to-day at 2 P. M. for Bombay, and the same Company's s. s. Peshawur for Galle and Calcutta at 3 P. M.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 12TH MARCH.

The Bombay Mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, 15TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a fair demand. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 3/16d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

Exchange on India	1s. 9½d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	86½
4½ per cent. do.	87
5½ per cent. do.	90½
3 per cent. Consols for account	96¼
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	107½
Bar Silver	55

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£13,500,000	Inc.	£300,000
Bills Discounted	£19,100,000	Inc.	£100,000
Bullion	£26,500,000	Inc.	£100 000

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities, 46 3-16.

About £100,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

Arrival—Xantho.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Market declining.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9d. to 1-16	per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 9 5-16d. to ⅜d	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 9 5-16d. to ⅜d	„
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 9d.	„
Sovereigns	Rs. 11-6 each.	

AT a special meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, the following resolution was passed, on the motion of the Hon'ble Donald Graham, who presided, seconded by Mr. Hamilton Maxwell :—"That the Chamber of Commerce deeply regrets the death of Captain G. F. Henry. As Chairman of the Chamber, to which office he was unanimously elected in October last, he had, by his great experience in commercial affairs, tact, courtesy, and ability, won the respect of its members, and they desire to place on record their sense of the great loss which the mercantile community has sustained by his melancholy death." It was also resolved, on the motion of Mr. Mowat, seconded by Mr. Finlayson—"That a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to Mrs. Henry with the expression of the Chamber's deepest sympathy with her in her sad bereavement." All the speakers spoke very warmly in praise of Captain Henry both as a business man and in private life. There was a large amount of general business before the Chamber on account of the presentation by the Chairman of a statement of the work done by the Committee during the last three months, and a discussion thereon. The chief points touched upon were the long contemplated extension of the railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere; the impediments offered to commerce by the heavy transit duties levied on goods in some up-country towns, notably, and the high rate of fees charged by the railway companies, for transmission of goods, [illegible] issued by the Government [illegible] raising of loans and [illegible] the Local [illegible] Pre- [illegible]

COFFEE planters in Ceylon have found their trees dying in patches. A correspondent of the *Ceylon Times* writing on this subject says :—"Those who have not seen the ravages of the borer will perhaps be careless in detecting its existence in this island. I have myself pointed out more than one instance which entirely escaped the eyes of some planters, the ravages of the red borer and in some the white borer, on an estate not many miles from Kandy. When first attacked, the coffee tree begins to droop and wither and then die out. On examination of the tree by an inexperienced person, seemingly nothing will be noticed ; but on splitting the plant right through, from top to bottom, a most startling fact will meet his eye. Innumerable grubs will be seen, which have worked themselves right through the heart of the plant."

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following curious account of the discovery of a gold mine in Persia :—"News has been received from the Persian Gulf that a rich mine of gold has been discovered in (Sultanabad) a village about 16 miles from Zanjan, a well known city of Azeebajan. These mines are 6 miles long by 4 miles broad, and calculated to yield an equivalent of 25 crores pound sterling in English money per year the stone gives to hand 75 per cent. pure gold. The mine was discovered some six years ago by a a ploughman whose bull ran off, and he followed the animal, overtook it and took up a stone to chastise it when he was surprised to find that the stone was very heavy ; he broke it and the inside appeared quite yellow, and on more accurate enquiry it was found to be pure gold. The Shah despatched some soldiers with Artillery and men to work the mines and overflow his Majesty's treasury with ingots of gold. During the six years the ploughman at interval worked privately at the mines, selling the quantity, he procured, until he was discovered and sent to Teheran.

THE scarcity in Ceylon threatens to have serious effects, the situation, we learn from the *Ceylon Times*, becomes graver every day. By the end of March some 25,000 labourers will be paid off from the coffee estates and in another month or two there will be some 60,000 persons to provide for. Meantime gangs of half starved men, women and children are migrating to Ceylon from India. A class of men called Canganies are reported to be trading on the necessities of the immigrants and the exigencies of the times. The distress, it is thought, will not be confined to the Tamil immigrants, the Singhalese will also be reduced to distress in consequence of the failure of their crops and the famine price of rice. The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce passed the following resolution on this subject :—"That as the Government has recognized the importance of the present crisis, and has requested information as to the probable amount of surplus labour that may have to be provided for, the Chamber would express its acknowledgment of the prompt measure which the Government has taken, and would offer its best services to procure the information required by Government."

THE *Pioneer* will soon believe that the world is coming to an end. Our contemporary says :—"It will be almost beyond belief that Sir George Couper is straining every nerve to plough up Allahabad as an administrative centre, to procure the establishment at his more familiar seat of Government at Lucknow, of the public offices of the North-West, and to render the great province entrusted to his charge a mere annexe to the garden of India where he prefers to reside. The reasons opposed to such a change are so multifarious that to begin with any one, seems to leave the others unduly in the shade." The *Pioneer* continues :—"But in advance of the tangible objections to the course proposed, we may fairly put the moral impropriety involved in the flippant overthrow, at a moment's notice and without any pretence of an earnest inquiry into the matter, of an arrangement of prodigious magnitude, very deliberately made many years ago as an absolutely permanent arrangement, which has never since, till now, been menaced by a hint tending to its subversion. The situation is not one in which a particular place has grown into administrative importance by accident. Allahabad was chosen with careful forethought as the proper capital of the North-West, and at a considerable public expense the seat of Government was moved thither from its original centre at Agra. Enormous public offices and a Government House were built there, and if any fact connected with the fluctuating administration of India seemed definitely accomplished, the establishment of the North-West capital at Allahabad had that appearance. This was done immediately after the Mutiny, and though many successive Lieutenant Governors have preferred to float about the province in camp during the cold weather rather than remain stationed in their capital, the character of Allahabad as the capital has never been for an instant questioned."

THE *Leader* :—"Beaconsfield-Disraeli," as the *Golos* is pleased to designate Her Majesty's Prime Minister, has been accredited with the conception of a scheme for constituting a grand Imperial Council to represent not only Great, but also the Greater, Britain. The idea is worthy of the author of *Tancred*,—grandiose, vague, impracticable. It needs something of a poetic temperament, no doubt, not to see at the first glance the hollowness of such a project, or to be dazzled by its unreal splendour. King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table—Charlemagne and his Paladins—would be nothing in comparison with such an august assemblage. Even the destroyer of the Saxon Heptarchy, with his eight-oared crew of vanquished potentates, sinks into insignificance in presence of an English Minister presiding over such a Council. Napoleon's parterre of kings becomes commonplace—the Syrian conqueror's valetaille of untoed chieftains dwindles into a picture of savage life—when placed in the same focus as the British premier's fantastic dream. Imagine for one moment the moral effect of such a spectacle. What splendid materials for some future delineator of historic episodes. Everywhere splashes and daubs of the most gorgeous hue—a Turneresque picture, full of misty clouds and weird lights, needing a Ruskin to interpret them. The mighty men of the most distant lands hastening from the four cardinal points to the centre of that vast empire over which the sleepless sun is ever keeping watch and ward. So much for the vision. What would be the reality? A wondrous spectacle surpassing the Delhi display, or the greatest melo-dramatic effort of Sanger's Circus—as unsubstantial, as pageantlike, as devoid of serious results. Indian Nawabs and Maharajas, Australian sheep-owners, Canadian timber-dealers, coffee-planters and Buddhist Chiefs from Ceylon, and British Peers in their robes, all seated side by side, with "Beaconsfield-Disraeli" in the chair, and the archbishops carefully locked up in the Tower lest they should pray for a blessing on the counsels of the wise and valiant. What a Babel of discordant tongues—what confusion of speech—what incoherence of expression—what absence of thought—what a subject for caricature—what a source of inexhaustible laughter. Alas! for the land that is governed by novelists, poets and "Saturday Reviewers." Common sense banished, religion exchanged for evolution from mud, verbiage rampant, statesmanship a phantasmagoria, supreme happiness an eternity of cigarrettes. It is a nightmare and nothing more.

THE *Saturday Review* writes as follows about the Alexandria Obelisk :—

Every one knows that the monument which armies were prevented from bringing home, the gift which the magnificent Prince Regent could not take possession of, has been given to the country by the generosity of a private citizen. To offer a present of this sort is to illustrate the romance of riches. It has often been remarked that very wealthy men seem to be prevented in some unaccountable way from making that large and generous use of their wealth which would convey to every thinking person the power of opulence. Enormous fortunes accumulate and disappear, or are absorbed, no one knows how. Probably much of the money that is made evaporates, so to speak, [illegible] the effort to found a family. Perhaps the family dies [illegible] the remains of the wealth are distributed among a [illegible] distant connexions. Perhaps the family is set[illegible] there is a baronet the more and another large [illegible] house, with its respectable eldest son, its [illegible] regiment, and its influence in the county. [illegible] *condere gentem*—all that wealth and toil [illegible] a county family. The result is un[illegible] to the county and creditable to the [illegible] romantic. The end attained is not [illegible] and the process is very gradual. [illegible] want of invention accom[illegible] very great wealth. The [illegible] to speak, make no sign. [illegible] enterprise from a [illegible] underselling [illegible] cotton velvet [illegible] When a [illegible] public [illegible] than [illegible] out the gift which will just suit a nation or a city. When one thinks of the dreadful vagaries that excellent rich men might commit, it does not seem desirable to encourage a feeble fancy. London might come to be like a bride laden with ormolu clocks and impossible writing tables in mosaic. In antiquity and in the middle ages liberality had better chances than it has in our day. To distribute wealth in a poetical way, a man must have a born genius for the occupation, and it is as difficult to suggest any work of what Aristotle might have called the "art of expenditure" as it is impossible to withhold admiration where a great stroke is done. The gift of Cleopatra's needle is such a stroke, and deserves æsthetic approval, as well as gratitude.

BOMBAY.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named George David, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

PRIVILEGE, LEAVE, &c.—It will have been observed in the list of orders by the Bombay Government, published yesterday, that Mr. Justice West has been granted extension of leave to 14th May next, and that Mr. Justice Bayley will take 3 months' privilege leave from that date.

THE IMPERIAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.—We are requested to ask as many volunteers as can possibly attend to join in the drill to be held on board the Abyssinia at 4-30 P. M. to-day. No doubt a large number will turn out on the occasion, for they are positively expected to do so.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Two seamen, named Karle Wyemberg and Guy Warwick, of the British ship Bhootan, were yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, to one week's hard labour each in the House of Correction for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen.

THE BANDSTAND.—The following is the Programme of Music to be played by the Band of the 20th Regiment N. I. to-day at the Native Infantry sports at 4-30 P.M. :—

Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber.
Walse	Little Nell	D. Godfrey.
Lancers	Trial by Jury	E. D'Albert.
Selection	The Grand Duchess	Offenbach.
Walse	Sweethearts	E. D'Alber.
Galop	Princess Marie	Charles D'Albert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE RUSTOMPOORA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—This dispensary is conducted at the sole expense of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Shirvai.—The following number of patients 209, were treated during the month of February last :—Male, 58 ; female, 72 ; children, 79 ; Parsees, 171 ; Hindoos, 21 ; Mussulmans, 17. Cured 174, absented 12, remained 23. Daily average attendance 7·13.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, an Iranee Parsee, named Rustom Goostad, was charged at the instance of Mr. John Maidment, acting Superintendent of Stamps, before Mr. Nana Morojee, the Third Magistrate of Police, with having in his possession a quantity of foolscap paper bearing the Government stamp, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained and failing to satisfactorily account for the same. The case was postponed for hearing to the 19th instant to enable the complainant to communicate with the Government Solicitor to appear on behalf of the prosecution. The accused was ordered to be held to bail, himself in Rs. 100 and one surety for the same amount.

TAKING UNDUE ADVANTAGE.—A correspondent writes —"Kindly allow me through your columns to ask why certain people are privileged to violate the rules of the Government as is now being done at a private bunder in the island. A standing rule, and one strictly observed where the Government wharves are used, does not permit goods to be landed or shipped before sunrise and after sunset, whereas at a private bunder this rule is broken almost daily, notwithstanding the presence of a formidable officer of the Preventive Service, and as this is evidently due to lax supervision or a wilful disregard to the orders of their superiors, I hope you will, in the interest of those who are shut out, advocate a uniform system throughout the island that none may have an undue advantage over their fellow traders."

THE LATE ASSAULT BY NATIVES ON A EUROPEAN AT BHOWNUGGER.—The nature of the wounds inflicted on Mr. Grogan at Bhownugger and the character of the assault on him may be gathered from the fact that there were on his body 13 distinct marks of blows made apparently with a blunt instrument like a stick, on the head, back, arms and clavicles—the largest measuring about 9 inches in length. Some of these bruises were very severe, and there was slight bleeding from that on the right clavicle. Fortunately no bones were broken. Mr. Grogan was stunned for some time immediately after receiving a blow on the head, which it is considered may be followed by serious results. He has, therefore, been recommended to take complete rest, and was medically treated with extreme care for about 10 days.

LORD MARK KERR.—We are glad to hear that subscriptions are being collected in Camp for the purpose of giving a public entertainment to Lieutenant General Lord Mark Kerr, C. B., previous to his departure for England. Our esteemed General is worthy of all the honour that can be rendered to him.—*Deccan Herald*.

STEALING FROM A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—On Monday last Luxumon Mahadeo Bhut was found guilty of theft from a railway carriage. He was found walking off which with another man's carpet bag containing ornaments, &c. He was fined Rs. 200 by the Railway Magistrate, in default six months' imprisonment—*Id.*

DHOND NOTORIETIES.—The case of perjury against the two porters at Dhond was enquired into by the City Magistrate on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The second accusation of criminal breach of trust was before the Railway Magistrate on Wednesday and Thursday last. Several of the witnesses have to attend in both these courts. No decision has been given in the case (before the Railway Magistrate) as yet.—*Id.*

MHOW RACES, 1877.

SECOND DAY.

THE second day of the races may be fairly considered to have been a great success. A slight shower of rain in the morning had laid the dust, and made the afternoon cool and thoroughly enjoyable. The attendance was good, and we were glad to see Major General Montgomery at his old post as judge, and it is a matter of expressed regret that the tour of service of the popular General is about to close. The special train from Indore brought several well known faces—Captain Barr, &c., &c. H. H. Bala Rao Holkar, son of H. H. the Maharaja, was present, and we hear intends running a very promising galloway on the third day.

It was a matter of great regret that the race for the Starkey Cup fell through and resulted in a walk over for Nonpareil, no owner daring to face that magnificent colt of Major Crossbie's. After the manner in which he romped home in front of his field on Saturday in the Hussar Cup, and we heartily congratulate Major Crossbie on possessing such a race horse.

The non-commissioned officers' race was won by a very promising pony belonging to Sergeant Major Street, of the King's Own Hussars.

The handicap for all horses resulted in a win to Raven, steadily ridden by Mr. Elliot. Notwithstanding the difference in weight, Raven was favourite, it being almost impossible to bring horses of his class, and Fireman and Touchit together. The Jowrah Purse brought a fair field, in which Syrian and Saracen were made favourites, Dutchman next in demand. Nassib being supported by his stable, justified their confidence by winning easy in the good time of 1m. 56 sec. The handicappers had made the same mistake here, as in Bombay—underrating the horses. We were glad to see the horse win, and hope that Mr. George's luck has now turned. The Chargers was a most exciting race for the local element. Light Dragoon and Sober John were the favourites at the lotteries ; Old Soldier and Sham were also backed by their respective parties. They got well away together. Sham at once taking the lead, ran out at a great pace to the distance, followed by Old Soldier at two lengths, the rest in a ruck together. At the distance Mr. Baldock brought Light Dragoon to the front and collared Sham, who after a brief struggle, compounded. Sober John was brought with a determined rush by Mr. Alexander at the finish but failed to reach Light Dragoon, who was landed a winner by Mr. Baldock by a length. Sham defeated for second place by a neck, in the good time of 1m. 26 sec.

1ST RACE.—For non-commissioned officers.—Rs. 50 from the fund.

Street	b c b p Prince Charlie	10	7 Chapman	1
Stroud	b c b p Red Tape	10	0 Bing	2
Gouldsworthy	c c b p Pill Box	10	7 De Carle	0
Geddes	b c b p Mud	10	0 Morse	0

2ND RACE.—"The Starkey Cup."—A piece of plate value 200 Guineas. Presented by Capt Starkey, 3rd K. O. Hussars. For Arabs. Open to officers on full pay of the Army serving in India. The cup to be won twice before becoming the property of the winner. Six and aged to carry 10st. 3lbs ; 5 years 9st. 12lbs. ; 4 years 9st. 12lbs. A winner of one season, 3lbs extra ; two seasons, 5 lbs extra ; three seasons 7lbs extra. The winner of the cup in any previous year 7lbs extra, in addition to any other penalties. Galloways allowed 7lbs ; Maidens allowed 7lbs ; Maidens on the day of the race allowed 12 lbs. G. R. Professionals allowed to ride carrying 5lbs extra. 1½ miles. Entrance on 1st January, Rs. 50 ; 1st February, Rs. 100 ; 1st March Rs. 150 ; with Rs 250 added by the donor of the cup and Rs. 250 from the fund. The cup will not be given unless 3 horses on different interests start.

Maj Crossbie's ... c a h Nonpareil...... 8 9 Baldock w o

3RD RACE.—"Handicap for all Horses."—Rs. 500 from the fund. 1¼ mile. Entrance 1st January Rs. 30 ; 1st February, Rs. 60 ; 1st March, Rs. 80. Half forfeit for those who do not accept.

Mr Thomas's	bk w g Raven	11	7 Mr Elliot	1
H H M Kishore Singh's	c a g Fireman	9	0 Finch	2
Maj Crossbie's	b w g Touchit	8	0 Rumjoo	0

Time—2m. 50s.

4TH RACE.—"The Jowrah Purse."—A purse of Rs. 500, presented by H. H. the Nawab of Jowrah. Handicap for all Arabs. 1 mile. Entrance on 1st January Rs. 30 ; 1st February, Rs 60 ; 1st March Rs. 80. Half forfeit for those who do not accept. Acceptances at noon same [illegible]

[illegible]er's	g a h Nasib	8	5 Finch	1
[illegible]wrah's	b a h Syrian	9	12 Emaum	2
[illegible]	g a g Dutchman	9	5 Mr Baldock	3
[illegible]s.	g a n Saracen	9	4 Mr Elliot	0
[illegible]	c a h Kinao	8	7 Donaldson	0

[illegible]me—1m. 56s.

[illegible]er Stakes."—For all horses bona [illegible] serving in the Mhow Division [illegible]gularly been ridden on parade [illegible] day of the race. A certi[illegible]ined signed by the Com[illegible] class; raised 3st 7lbs. [illegible] tries, 1st extra. [illegible] G. R. ¾ mile. To [illegible]

[illegible] 0 Mr Baldock...1
[illegible] Mr Alexander 2
[illegible] Mr Elliot ...3

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week :—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla ; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort ; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m ; Monday, 7-30 p.m. ; Thursday, 7-3 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

SUNDAY 18TH MARCH (5TH S. IN LENT.)

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. T. Carss.

There will be a special course of Sermons on the Sunday evenings in Lent.

GENERAL SUBJECT—The Soul in Retreat.

Mar. 18th.	The Soul in Perseverance	Rev. T. Carss.
„ 25th.	(Palm Sunday). The Soul in Triumph	Rev. B. Dulley

THE SAILORS' HOME.

THE Honorary Secretary of the Sailors' Home forwarded lately to Lord Lytton a casket containing a copy of the address presented to His Lordship by the Committee of the Sailors' Home on the opening of the new building on the 19th December last. The following reply has just been received from Colonel Burne, Private Secretary to the Viceroy :—

10th March 1877.

DEAR SIR,—I am desired by the Viceroy to express his acknowledgments for the casket and copy of the address presented to him on the occasion of declaring the new Alfred Sailors' Home open in last December.

It gives His Excellency much pleasure in accepting this friendly and agreeable souvenir of his visit to Bombay, and his participation in a ceremony to which he will always look back with satisfaction.—Believe me, &c.

O. T. BURNE.

The Hony. Secy. Alfred Sailors' Home.

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN'S ADDRESS TO THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

ON Thursday evening a meeting was held of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, for the purpose of hearing an address by Sir David Wedderburn. Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, C.S.I., presided, and there was a large attendance, chiefly of Hindoos and Parsees.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in introducing to you Sir D. Wedderburn, Bart., late Member of Parliament, and of the Indian Finance Committee, now on a visit to his birthplace, Bombay. As a sincere friend and well-wisher of the natives of India, he takes a lively interest in matters affecting the welfare and prosperity of our countrymen. He has recently been travelling through the country with the view of making himself better acquainted with the condition and requirements of the people. The knowledge and experience he has acquired will, we sincerely trust, enable him to advocate the cause of our country with much effect, both in and out of Parliament. I rejoice to learn, that on a suitable vacancy occurring in Parliament, he proposes to endeavour to secure a seat. We need scarcely say that we wish him every success. We shall be delighted to welcome him again in the Imperial Assembly to watch over and protect our interests. As a Vice-President of the Parent Association, and one of our best friends, it is our bounden duty to give him a cordial welcome to our shores, and to wish him a safe and prosperous return to England in company with his dear brother, my esteemed friend Mr. W. Wedderburn, of the Bombay Civil Service, whom you know as a sincere well-wisher of this country, and who proceeds to the Western Continent for the benefit of his health. With these brief remarks, I will request Sir D. Wedderburn to favour the meeting with the address he has kindly consented to deliver this evening.

Sir David Wedderburn said—Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, and gentlemen,—When your Chairman invited me to deliver an address to the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, I had the very greatest pleasure in complying with the gratifying request. He has told you that I am myself by birth a citizen of Bombay, and I may add that I have been for some years a member of the Council of what I suppose is called the Parent Association in London ; and therefore I felt that it might not be altogether out of place that I should have an opportunity, being here on a visit, of saying a few words to you. When I came to consider the subject of my proposed address, it was not quite so evident what I ought to do. Having been in India for some little time on the present occasion and also on a previous visit, I have of course formed some opinion as to the requirements and resources of the country, and when I go home to address audiences who know less about India than I do, I daresay I shall find any little knowledge I have acquired very useful ; but I could not hope on such subjects as these to instruct you, and I certainly shall not attempt to do so. There is, however, one subject connected with India upon which I have had some special means of acquiring information, and I consider it a very important one. It is that of the representation in the British Parliament of the people of India. (Hear, hear.) I therefore thought I should do well in selecting this topic, and I shall style the subject of my address "Parliamentary delegates for India." I use the word "delegates" for special reasons which I shall explain presently. Now, I think you are all well aware of the fact that not only Parliament but British public opinion is beginning more and more to sway the councils of the Government of India ; and the effect of this powerful public opinion will be a blessing or a curse to the country exactly according as it is well or ill-instructed. It is because I foresee the public opinion of England, as expressed partly through Parliament and the Secretary of State and partly through the public press, will become a most powerful influence in guiding and directing the Government of this country, that I lay stress upon the necessity for your having fairly and truthfully represented in England what you really want and what your requirements really are. You have heard, I daresay, the name often given to the Press in England of the Fourth Estate of the Realm. Now, the want is very greatly felt there of some leading and trustworthy journal that could be regarded as expressing, not the opinions of Englishmen, more or less correct, on India, but the opinions of Natives themselves. Whether it is possible to organise any such journal, I really am not myself able to say—I am not in any way connected with the Press, and I do not know how far that will be feasible ; but there is a way of obtaining the ear of the British public and of obtaining access to the columns of the press, and that is through the debates in the House of Commons. The House of Commons is the Third Estate of the Realm, and through its means you may obtain the advocacy, or at all events the attention, of the Fourth Estate of England. You are doubtless well aware how the British Empire is governed viz —by means of a representative and an hereditary House of Parliament. There are two great parties of the State, and according as one or other can command a majority of the electors, or a majority in the House of Commons, that party holds the reins of Government. Now, I am prepared to state that so far as India is concerned both sides are equally willing and ready—if they only understood how—to do the best they can for this country ; the only object they have in view is its welfare. I think if it had been generally believed that the people of India were seriously desirous that the Queen should take to herself the title of Empress of India, no opposition whatever would have been offered in the House of Commons to that proposal when it was brought forward. The Prime Minister said that such was the case, but the Opposition did not think he was well informed. They may or may not be right ; that I cannot say ; you probably know. Then again as regards Mr. Fawcett's Committee the other day ; I do not doubt that the Conservative Government would have granted his Committee at once had they had any trustworthy and authoritative knowledge of the desire of the people of India that such a committee should be formed. Had there been in Parliament persons who could have spoken for the Indian nation and those persons had said—"This is desired by the people we represent," I do not doubt that the Government would at once have consented to that Committee. I mention these recent occurrences to show that India has not to dread any party feeling in the House of Commons. When Indian topics are before the House the great difficulty is in ascertaining facts. There are always a few gentlemen there, perhaps a dozen, who have been connected with India and who profess to know a great deal about it, and often do no doubt ; but, unfortunately when Indian topics are discussed they are very seldom at one in regard to them. Then, there are of course official statements made. They are no doubt honest statements, but still they must always have the official colouring, and will be regarded with a certain degree of suspicion by those who take the more popular view of a question. And these sources are all the House of Commons has to trust to for information upon the Indian questions that come before it. It is quite true that occasionally men are sent to the house like Mr. Fawcett and Sir Charles Wingfield who are willing to devote the greater portion of their attention to Indian topics ; but they hold their seats by an uncertain tenure, as was shown in 1874. There is no party as regards Indian questions in the House of Commons, and in some respects that is advantageous, but it cuts both ways, and carries with it very considerable disadvantage. The Government of the country being a party Government, it is found in practice that any individuals or parties whose cause is not espoused by one or other of the great political parties, and who have no direct representatives in the House, are very apt to find themselves left in the lurch. Take, for instance, the women of the country who are not represented. There are many points on which the law of England affects the dearest interests of the women of England most injuriously. Individual legislators have worked very hard to get these remedied, but have never been able to succeed, because members of Parliament generally do not feel the importance of questions affecting non electors only. I have myself seen the House counted out—when it was impossible to get 40 men to sit in the House—during a debate on a very important question affecting the rights of married women. There was no real opposition, but the House could not be kept up to the number necessary to carry the Bill through. Now the apparent indifference which the House of Commons manifests to Indian affairs—I think it is more apparent than real,—results partly from the fact that the Indian constituencies are not represented and partly from the fact that the House feels and acknowledges its own ignorance ; and it is because of this that I am so very desirous of seeing in the House of Commons some persons from India. In the remarks I am now making, I wish to confine myself entirely to the proposals that seem to me practicable. To attempt to obtain for India anything like a proportionate representation—proportionate to its population, its wealth, and its importance is altogether out of the question ; by indulging in such an idea, we should only waste our time. The English people are very desirous of knowing how India wishes to be governed, but they are not prepared to resign the Government of India, or to give the Indian people a part in the Government of England, which the placing of a large number of votes in the hands of representatives from this country would undoubtedly tend to do. In seeking for precedents to guide us, we might first turn to our own colonies ; but there we do not find anything analogous to the state of India. All the great colonies are practically independent of the English Parliament ; they have parliaments of their own and appoint their own officers except the Governor, who is purely an honorary officer ; they make their own laws ; they do not interfere with the British Parliament, nor does it interfere with them. So we cannot draw any inference from that. Then we may look at the practice of other nations possessing dependencies, colonies, &c. We find that in France, seats are given in the Assembly to French colonial possessions. I do not recollect at this moment how many sit for the Indian possessions, but one certainly, if not more ; and I was pleased to observe the other day that a considerable sum of money was voted by the French Assembly unanimously for the relief of the famine in the French Indian dependencies. (Hear, hear.) I do not know whether that was due to the influence of the representatives of those territories ; but that is the fact. Then we may turn to America. In the United States, there are 37 states which compose the great Republic, and there are large tracts of country known as territories, of which the population and importance is not yet sufficient to justify their admission as Sovereign States into the Union. The important laws for these States are made by Congress, but in that Congress, though they have no members, properly speaking they are not unrepresented ; there is a seat in the Congress for each of these territories. The one representative is styled a delegate, and has on all matters affecting the interests of his territory a right to speak to the question, but he has no vote in the making of general laws, nor can he, by his voting, affect the national policy of the country. This precedent appears to me to be a very practical one for us to follow. A similar view was urged upon this Association by the late Mr. Pritchard. In an address to the members of this Association, he said—"The leaders of thought and opinion in India ought not to rest till they have secured a fair representation of their country in Parliament, and the demand must first be limited to one representative of each Presidency or subordinate Government." Now, it is partly on the idea thrown out by Mr. Pritchard, and partly on the example of the United States that I would formulate what appears to me to be the most feasible plan, or at least the most likely to be successful, and the most reasonable for you to propose. I advise you, without loss of time, to agitate and move in all possible ways for the admission into Parliament of at least 6 delegates to represent the different Presidencies and Governments of India in the English House of Commons. It may be that to some the loss of the vote appear a very serious drawback. For my own part, I should prefer that the delegates did have a vote ; I should not object to 6 gentlemen or to a larger number possessing votes as members of Parliament ; but I am speaking not of what I wish, but of what I believe to be obtainable, and, I am satisfied that in the present tone of public opinion the objection to the votes would be fatal. We should be told that ministries are often overthrown in England by very small majorities. The very powerful ministry of Mr. Gladstone fell by a minority of three. Very important measures indeed pass their second reading and become law by smaller majorities than that ; the Reform Bill of 1832 passed the second reading by a majority of one vote. English people would naturally say such things have been and such things may be again, and we cannot agree that the Imperial policy shall be governed and laws altered by the votes of members who are not representatives of British constituencies. This objection may proceed from injustice and prejudice or it may be well founded ; whether or no, it is one that would be urged generally and would meet with very general acceptance, and I fear would prove fatal for years to come to any proposal to admit Indian representatives to Parliament. It is for that reason that I would propose the delegates should speak and not vote. There are people who will tell you that if you want a little you must ask for a great deal. That is not my experience in Parliamentary matters ; if you really have an object at heart, put it as you really wish it to be, and stick to that. I do not mean that you should state absolutely what you will accept, admitting of no modifications, but you should state what you require,—nothing more, and nothing that may seem objectionable and unlikely to be conceded. A time may come when there may be a Federation, of the British Empire or even a Parliament of Man, but that will not be now, and while the grass grows the steed starves. (Laughter.) I want to see something done in my own day ; and I do not think that to some such proposal as I have mentioned there would be any practical objection raised, except that it is new, —that such a thing has never been heard of in the English Parliament, I know that is a serious objection and will take some time to conquer ; but it is not founded on any substantial grounds, and would, I think, very soon give way to earnest effort, and to a sense of justice on the part of the Government. Now, supposing that you had access to the House, supposing that a certain number of the gentlemen whom I now see before me—I do not know how many delegates Bombay might send, but probably two ; I think this Presidency ought to have two representatives—I am certain that if two of the gentlemen I now see before me were to take their seats in the House, they would be able, temperately and clearly to set before the House the grievances and the wants of their country ; and I am perfectly certain, from my experience, that they would receive a courteous hearing and that their arguments and statements would be weighed with careful consideration. I do not know—nor would it be advisable now to discuss—what would be the best mode of electing the delegates supposing they were granted. It is quite true, I believe, that the idea of representative Government is not by any means foreign to Indian constituencies as they have representative bodies working on a small scale ; but as I said before, that is a phase of the question which I shall not attempt to enter upon. It is not a subject on which I know much ; I only speak at second hand ; but I have been assured there would be no practical difficulty, supposing this proposal were carried out, in appointing proper delegates to fulfil the offices Even now, the natives of this country are certainly eligible for election to the House ; but they must be elected by constituencies at home. I have heard it seriously suggested that the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh should be put forward for election for the county in which he is resident. I have heard that discussed, and it was regarded as a reasonable and fair enough proposal. It has not been done, but the mere fact of its having been discussed shows that there would be no serious hostility against such a thing being done. Then, I may mention—though it may seem rather a funny thing to do—that this proposal has the august sanction of Mr. *Punch*—(laughter)—and if it has his sanction, you may be certain that it does not appear absurd, for if *Punch* saw any absurdity in it, he would make fun of it instead of speaking of it kindly and approvingly. Mr. *Punch*, in his Summary of Parliament, which is about the best Summary I know of, said this is rather a premature proposal perhaps, but there can be no doubt we shall come to it sooner or later ; and I was very much gratified at having so much of his approval. I would also say, as far as the question of the delegates having a vote is concerned, it is not 6 votes nor 60 votes that will secure the passing of any measure. Indeed, what is really wanted is the means of persuading the great bulk of the House of Commons, what are India's real wants and what Justice demands should be done. That 60 votes will not suffice to effect very much is clearly shown by the results attending the action of the Irish Home Rule party, who are perfectly helpless in the House of Commons even though they may be in the right. If they had only half a dozen members urging their views temperately and fairly before the House, they would gain far more than they do now by their policy of obstructing and opposing legislation. Of the Scotch representatives there are 60, but they have never attempted to carry anything against the general opinion of the House by their individual votes. They fairly represent their views, their knowledge of course being special on subjects affecting Scotland, and they thus generally have their own way, and seldom meet with opposition from the House. I mention this to show it is not necessary to have a large number of votes to do what is required.

Almost the first time I voted in the House of Commons I voted in support of Mr. Fawcett, who had moved that all the civil appointments under the patronage of members of the House should be thrown open to public competition. Well, it was a full House, and there were 30 of us voted for Mr. Fawcett's motion, while I think 300 or 400 voted the other way, and we were a good deal ridiculed on account of our small minority. But we were not altogether dependent upon that division, because we knew that in the debate we had had quite the best of it, and we did not doubt that the next time the House was called upon to decide the question, we should have a different result. The very next Session the proposal was renewed, and it was carried. I was reading lately some of Mr. John Bright's old speeches, copies of which I was glad to see in the library downstairs. Several of his speeches are on Indian subjects ; and I was delighted to find that many of his remarks suggest reforms which are now being strenuously urged by the friends of India. Some time ago, after the election of 1874, I applied to Mr. Bright to ask him whether, considering the great losses India had sustained, he could not be induced once more to direct his attention to Indian subjects. His reply was that his interest in India was still warm, but increasing years and failing health prevented his undertaking new subjects not connected with his more immediate duty. I told him I was going to make a tour of the world, and he said, "It is the very best thing you can possibly do, and if I was 30 years younger, I would go with you." I think had he come here, he would have been entitled to a good reception from you. (Applause.) I am alluding to him because he is almost the only one of our first class British statesmen whose sympathies have not been limited by race or colour, or creed (Applause) ; and though altogether unconnected personally with India, he has always taken a warm interest in the country and its affairs. (Hear, hear.) I read a day or two ago several articles in a native paper here. They were in English—I could not have read them if they had not been—but I was informed that they were written by native gentlemen. I read three of them, and though I am not prepared to say I agree with every word I read there,—in particular I did not quite take the same view of the famine policy of the Government, —but in far the greater part of what I read I most heartily concur. I am prepared to say if I had anything to do with the Government of this country, I should be only too glad to welcome to my councils, in any shape whatever, gentlemen who hold such opinions and express them so ably. I am satisfied there is more power in the public opinion of India—Of course there are persons who whenever they hear in public or see in print any criticism from a native gentleman, are ready immediately to call out "Sedition! Disaffection" For my part, I regard this as extremely foolish. I never yet heard of any conspiracy being hatched by public discussion. I believe the British Government both at home and in India is quite strong enough and quite just enough to be told of for its own shortcomings and remedy what it finds to be wrong. In the House of Commons, there are always to be found some gentlemen who are known as "the candid friends of the Government." They are gentlemen who as a rule vote on the Ministerial side of the House, but who consider that their merits have been overlooked when the distribution of offices has been made, and these gentlemen are very fond of telling unpalatable and wholesome truths to the Ministry whom they usually support, and such statements are not made any more palatable by the knowledge that sometimes all or nearly all depends upon their votes (?) But I think as a rule the Ministry take the advice of these candid friends, and when they do so they generally get on well, so these gentlemen are often better friends of the Government than they fancy themselves to be. I shall be quite pleased if the delegates I hope to see sent from India to the House of Commons are sometimes disposed to follow the example of these candid friends of the Government. The principal thing is to be heard. You will recollect perhaps the story of Themistocles, the great Grecian commander, who, being only second in command, wished to alter the tactics of the fleet and was threatened by his superior officer with his staff. The reply of Themistocles was—"Strike me but hear me." He was heard, and the great victory of Salamis was the result. It is because I lay so very much stress on your obtaining the ear of the British public and the British Parliament that I have brought forward this subject. I believe the Government authorities here are quite willing to hear what grievances require remedying and what reforms require to be carried out, but if they will not listen appeal must be made to a still higher tribunal. The British Parliament's opinion I believe to be the strongest political force in the civilized world ; and there can be no doubt that the opinion of the British public as expressed through the leading journals echoes wherever the English language is spoken and I may say all over the world. Now, let me in conclusion say I want your efforts to be directed to something simple and practical,—to obtaining a limited number of representative delegates to sit and speak in Parliament, to have the power of joining in debates and of presenting and supporting petitions, but not to have votes on general subjects. I would begin by asking for this. If you get the thin end of the wedge in you may get more. I think there are half a dozen vacancies at this moment, and if you asked for 6 seats now you would not be asking for an increase of the members of the House, which is too numerous already and is a very unwieldy body. There is a great jealousy about increasing the number of members, and these half a dozen vacancies would be so much in your favour. As I have said before, the only serious objection would be, I think, the novelty of this proposition as a practical piece of legislation. It has been discussed before, I know, but no attempt to put it in a practical form has been made. The great difficulty you may possibly experience will be in getting members to take up and ventilate the subject. It will not be obtained at the first struggle, nor yet at the second,—probably not even at the third, but if, as President Lincoln used to say, you keep steadily pegging away, I have not the slightest doubt that your efforts will be in the long run crowned with success. (Applause.)

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik moved—That the best thanks of this meeting and of the members of the East India Association forming the Bombay Branch, be tendered to Sir David Wedderburn for his interesting address. The Hon. Rao Saheb said he had no doubt the whole subject of the address would be well considered by the Association in the spirit in which it had been commended to their attention. He might say that Mountstuart Elphinstone had placed them on the road which Sir David Wedderburn now wished them to travel, and no Government like the Government of Great Britain and Ireland would ever wish to resist, as resistance would neither redound to its glory nor power. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee seconded the motion and said that while he was in England he heard the suggestion now put before them by Sir David Wedderburn freely ventilated in official quarters, and although there were objections urged against it, still members of Parliament and other friends of India to whom he had access were favourably inclined towards it. He thought an early and favourable opportunity should be embraced to carry out the proposal. It was a proposal in which the best interests of India were concerned, and which, if carried out, will remove a great deal of ignorance that prevails in England with regard to Indian affairs. If they persevered about any important measure of reform that they wished to obtain, they might depend upon it it would be obtained. No great reform was likely to be granted the first time it was mooted, and they must not be disheartened by any defeats which might meet their efforts. Although the number of delegates would be small, by mixing amongst their brother members of Parliament and amongst the intelligent British public they would command as great influence as if they were a phalanx and a large number of gentlemen were banded together. The smallness of the number should not signify, and he cordially concurred in the suggestion and all the details relating to it that had been put before the meeting in so forcible and able a manner by Sir David Wedderburn.

Mr. Martin Wood said he thought there was a way of securing a representative in India in every member of the British House of Commons—viz., by England being made to sustain a certain portion of the cost of maintaining the connection between India and England, say one, two, three or four millions a year. That would at once enlist a direct interest on the part of the taxpayers of Great Britain and Ireland in India, and every member of Parliament when called on to vote supplies would know that he was personally responsible, more or less, for the administration of India and the economical conduct of its Government. That, he thought, was a practical proposition, and one which would in no way raise constitutional difficulties. Millions had been spent on the colonies, and why should not a million or two a year be spent on India ? If this very moderate and very just claim were once admitted, the Parliamentary representation scheme could be very well postponed or modified considerably.

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb's motion having been passed with applause.

Sir David Wedderburn replied and said—I would just remind you of one thing. This country certainly enjoys some privileges which have not yet been obtained by independent nations in Europe, in fact, I know there are very few European countries where the right of free writing, free acting, and free speaking is as fully enjoyed as it is in this country. (Hear, hear) We have not had to ask leave of the Chief Commissary of Police to hold this meeting, as we should have had to do in some European countries. I think as we are able to speak here as fairly and freely as we could do in London, Edinburgh, Manchester, or any other English town, it is the fault of the people themselves if they do not get their grievances remedied.

On the motion of Mr. Kashinath Telang, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

A MEETING of the members of the Society of Arts was held in London on the 16th of February for the purpose of hearing a paper on Indian railways by Mr. Juland Danvers of the India Office. There was a large attendance of members and non-members, and the chair was occupied by the Earl of Northbrook, the late Viceroy of India.

The noble Chairman in opening the proceedings observed that the subject of Indian railways was not only one of importance to the Administration alike in its commercial, political and military aspects, but was one which interested the people of England very much, for some twenty millions of money, more or less, had been invested by England in those railways. Mr. Juland Danvers some twenty years ago succeeded a man of very great ability, Sir James Melville as the Governor-Director of the Indian railways. That office was one which required considerable knowledge of business and great tact and common sense for its proper performance. Speaking from his own (his Lordship's) knowledge and from what he had heard, Mr. Danvers had performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Government and of the several railway companies. (Applause.) Some 18 months ago Mr. Danvers most properly thought he might add to his usefulness if he made a personal inspection of the railroads in India. He accordingly went to India, and he (Lord Northbrook) believed he saw, traversed and examined along with Mr. Rendel, all the lines then either constructed or in course of construction—or if not all, with only trifling exceptions. He therefore thought that there was no man who, from his acquaintance with the subject, both in respect to the business in this country, and in respect to having seen it in India, was more capable of giving information upon this question of railways than Mr. Danvers. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Danvers then proceeded to read the following papers :—

In addressing the members of the Society of Arts, it is needless to dwell upon the importance of applying to every country that most necessary of all practical arts, the formation of communications. It may be laid down as an axiom that the nation which had been best provided with the most suitable means of conveyance within and without its territory has made the greatest advance in civilisation and prosperity. There are two ways by which communications may be carried on, viz , by land and by water. In many places, and for many purposes, rivers and canals afford the readiest and cheapest mode of internal transit ; but the former are only available, and then only when navigable, for places situated on or near their banks ; the latter can only be constructed when the water is at hand to fill them, and where the gradients of the country favour its flow. The great advantage of land communication is that it can be formed wherever it is wanted ; that it can unite towns and military posts by the shortest routes ; that it ensures speed and punctuality, and is more free from interruptions.

There should, however, be no rivalry between land and water, between canals and railways, in India. On the contrary, there should be close alliance and well-arranged co-operation. The one will fertilise the land, the other will convey the produce where the river or canal cannot take it. Many important towns and many districts, rich in mineral and agricultural produce, would be cut off from each other, and from their nearest port, if they depended upon water. Even where rivers exist it has been found necessary to construct railways. In England no new canals have been cut since railways were introduced, and some canals have been converted into railways. The establishment of flotillas of steamers on the navigable parts of the Thames, Rhine, Seine, and other rivers, did not prevent the necessity for constructing railways along their banks. In India we have the example of the Indus. For sometime it was attempted to carry on the traffic between the port of Kurrachee, in Scinde, and Lahore, in the Punjab, by the joint instrumentality of the two railways in Scinde and the Punjab, and the flotilla on the river between Kotree and Mooltan, but the navigation was difficult, slow, and perilous, and the service was inadequately performed. It has, therefore, been superseded by a railway.

The object of these prefatory remarks is simply to point out that India would have been deprived of an important and necessary aid to advancement if she had not been supplied with railways. I do not for a moment wish to imply that canals are not equally important and necessary in their proper place. I would only say that by the judicious contribution of the two the future resources of the country would be found incalculable. An enormous amount of virgin soil might be brought into cultivation ; the failures of crops would not be of such common occurrence as they are now, and, if scarcity were to prevail in any district, the products of more favoured parts of the country could be conveyed to them. Famines, in fact, would not be known, and the general wealth, prosperity and comfort of the people would be promoted. We have already had instances where canals and railways have gone hand in hand to avert suffering and famine. The scarcity which followed drought in the North-West Provinces, in 1860, and in Bengal in 1874, would certainly have been accompanied by famine if it had not been for the joint action of canals and railways.

Before describing the railways of India and their effects it may be useful to take a glance at the country anterior to their establishment. Any history of the material progress of India may well be divided into a pre-railway and a post-railway period. Since their introduction India has made great strides, partly through their instrumentality and partly through contemporaneous causes. For some time after British supremacy had been acknowledged, little was done in the shape of forming good and reliable communications. Fifty years ago the highway from Calcutta to the North-West Provinces was the river. The interesting journals of Bishop Heber and other travellers of those days describe the time occupied and the dangers and difficulties encountered on the journey. Any attempt to go from Southern India to Delhi or Lahore by land was not thought of. It would have occupied an ordinary traveller months, nay years, for he could only move with comfort and safety to health in the cool season. Now it could be accomplished with ease in a week. The physical features of the country offered difficulties which were insurmountable by the ordinary traveller. Within the period I have mentioned—viz., in 1830—Sir John Malcolm, then Governor of Bombay, was opening for the first time a cart road which had been made up the Bhore Ghat, and spoke of it as a work which was "to break down the wall between the Concan and the Deccan." It was regarded as a magnificent engineering feat. What would have been thought by those who rejoiced on this occasion of the railway which, within the period of a generation after, was taken over the same barrier and opened by his worthy successor, Sir Bartle Frere, amidst a similar flourish of trumpets? There were obvious reasons why we were backward in prosecuting public works in India. Wars, internal commotions, our political relations with native States, the settlement of newly-acquired territory, occupied and engrossed the attention of Government and its officers. The want of money, also, and the absence of suitable materials for road making, especially in the Bengal Presidency, were serious impediments. It must, moreover, be admitted that there was wanting that recognition and due appreciation of the importance and value of well-chosen public works which characterise our administrators of the present day. It was not unnatural, therefore, for without some cause, that, in answer to observations which were made on the scarcity of communications, the authorities dwelt upon the fact that for a third of the year the whole country might be regarded as a road, that they made the most of the few hundred miles of pucka road which existed, and acquired that for the general use of the country, fair weather tracks only were required.

As the political atmosphere became clearer and quieter a stronger sense of the necessity for extended communication was entertained, and a systematic commencement was made with roads and with works of irrigation. Just as railways were on the eve of being introduced, several well constructed highways had been established, and canals had been cut. In 1850 about 3,200 miles of metalled trunk roads, and 1,800 miles of canal, were in existence. This, of course, was a mere scintilla of what was required and was no means commensurate with the social and commercial wants of the community.

Up to this time the question of introducing railways into India had only been discussed in writing and talked about. Railways, after all, are nothing more than the best known means of carrying on communication by land. But what with prejudice, timidity, and a dread of spending money beyond the usual limits of military and naval establishments, civil administration and jails, there was considerable difficulty in persuading some even to believe that railways were good for India. The first serious proposal to introduce them was, curiously enough, treated almost with derision by some of those who were, or who were thought to be, the best judges of the country and people. "The railways," said they, "might possibly be made ; but the natives will not use them." Then came the bugbear of physical obstructions, and after that the money difficulty. All this may appear to us frivolous and weak, but the irresistible force of facts and examples, used by men of energy and perseverance like Macdonald, Stephenson, John Chapman, W.P. Andrew and others, as well as by some in the service of Governments, who were fully alive to the importance of the work, were required to bring the matter to a point.

When at last it was decided that railways should be made in India, it is not to be wondered, after all that had occurred, that the first step was a cautious and tentative one. It was a question whether the lines decided upon should be taken in hand by the State itself or by joint-stock companies. The latter agency involved the necessity for State assistance and control, and all the inconveniences and complications of a double system. It nevertheless had its advantages. The chief reasons for preferring it were that Government was doubtful of its own powers to undertake works of this character ; that objections were entertained in those days to the raising by the East India Company of money for such purposes in England ; that it was desirable to introduce into India private enterprise in some shape, even although its spirit might be damped by the guarantee of a certain return on the capital embarked ; and that a permanent body like a London company could be better depended on for the appropriation of funds specially raised for a railway than the Government itself. The Board of Control were very strongly in favour of employing companies. The Court of Directors were not so. But it was plain that more delay would occur if some agreement was not come to, and all were now anxious to see a commencement made. It was accordingly settled, after a prolonged negociation with the East Indian Railway Company and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, that an experimental line of about 100 miles in Bengal should be committed to the former and of 50 miles in Bombay to the latter. Interest at the rate of per cent. was guaranteed on £1,000,000 for the line from Calcutta, and on £500,000 for that starting from Bombay. A complete Government control over the proceedings of the companies was provided, and such provisions made for giving a share of profits to the shareholders in the event of successful management, as it was hoped, would counteract the enervating effects of an assured minimum rate of interest. I do not propose to discuss at any length the merits or demerits of this arrangement. I know that the policy which dictated it has been objected to ; that the guarantee system is regarded by some with aversion, and that it has been condemned. I rejoice that the necessity no longer exists for resorting to it, but with all its objections, it was on the whole the most practicable one at the time. The delays and failures which had occurred in operations undertaken by the Public Works Department ; the habits which had been acquired of commencing works and making no provision for completing them ; the reversal by one superintendent or commissioner of a district of the policy of his predecessor, all concurred to show that the organisation of the department was not such as qualified it to take in hand the railways of the country. The financial difficulty was greater still. The only sure way of raising money as it was wanted, and of securing its application, to the object in view was through the instrumentality of companies. This alone was an immeasurable advantage and has been acknowledged, as such by many who are most opposed to the system. I have only further to say that Lord Dalhousie, who, besides his powers of administration, was not a man to do anything without good reasons and without much reflection and deliberation, recommended the employment of guaranteed companies for carrying out the scheme of main lines over the country which he submitted, and which I believe would not have been brought to its present state of completion under any other plan. After Lord Dalhousie's recommendations arrived in Leadenhall street much remained to be done. I happened to be behind the scenes, and witnessed the difficulties as they cropped up one after another and it was fortunate for India that there were men at hand like Lord Broughton and Sir Charles Wood, Sir James Melvill, Sir James Hogg, and Mr. James Wilson, who, with willingness to drop minor points of difference, had the practical sagacity as to arrive at conclusions by which the object they all had at heart should be accomplished.

The trunk railways proposed by Lord Dalhousie were selected with the view of securing the greatest political and commercial advantages. Commencing in the south at the Port of Beypoor, on the western coast, a line stretches across to Madras, with branches to the foot of the Neilgherries and to Bangalore. A line proceeds thence in a north-westerly direction to Bombay, and from that city crosses the Central Provinces of India via Jubbulpore to Allahabad throwing out a branch to Nagpore. At Allahabad it meets the great line which extends from Calcutta to the North-West Frontier, *via* Agra, Delhi, and Lahore. A line was also laid out commencing from Bombay and going north, its ultimate terminus being Delhi. This latter line has only proceeded at present so far as Ahmedabad in a northerly direction, but a metre gauge State line has been brought down to Ajmere from Agra and Delhi, the important gap between Ajmere and Ahmedabad being in the category of those which have been sanctioned, and will be commenced when money is forthcoming. Lord Dalhousie described this line as of the "greatest political and commercial value" more than twenty years ago. It certainly has not diminished in value since that time, and in addition to the objects just mentioned, the prevention of a repetition of famine in the districts through which it will pass may well be borne in mind. Famines have cost, and one at this moment is unhappily costing, the country millions. Money disbursed on these occasions is necessarily spent hurriedly, lavishly, and perhaps wastefully, whereas if applied to canals, irrigation works, and railways, well chosen and economically constructed, it would afford better means of relief when scarcity occurred, and would produce revenue to the State out of the increased traffic receipts. The gauge fixed upon for the original trunk lines was five feet six inches.

It is easy to be wise after the event and to be critical when experience has been gained. It does not therefore show any particular sagacity to say of Lord Dalhousie's grand scheme that in some cases, the alignment might have been more suitable, and that it would have been better if the gauge of English lines as was proposed by the Court of Directors, had been adopted. Lord Dalhousie himself would probably have said the same if he were now alive. At that time the Court of Directors were thought to be rather behind the age in proposing so old fashioned a gauge as the four feet eight inch ; and in India the question was, not whether five feet six inches was wide enough, but whether six feet would not be better. The five feet six inches was, in fact, a compromise.

A decided and determined commencement was thus made in the work of constructing a comprehensive scheme of railways, which should provide India with main lines of communication, and form a basis for future ramifications. With the exception of the larger rivers and the Western Ghats, the natural features of the country did not present very serious difficulties. The course of the lines was chiefly across extensive plains and through valleys. The obstacles just referred to were, however, of no ordinary character. I have already alluded to the lines which were taken over the mountain barrier separating Bombay from the Deccan and the Concan, the first running paralleled with, although at an average of some fifty miles from the coast for many miles. The works on these ascents are magnificent monuments of engineering skill and perseverance. The crossing by the Thull Ghat on the North-Eastern line of the Great Indian Peninsula is 1,912 ft. above the level of the sea ; that by the Bhore Ghat, on the South-Eastern line, is at an elevation of 2,027 ft. The Thull Ghat incline is nine miles in length ; the steepest gradient is 1 in 37, for upwards of four miles ; the sharpest curve is 15 chains radius, for 20 chains 50 links ; the length of tunnelling is 1,962 yards. The Bhore Ghat incline is fourteen miles in length ; average gradient, 1 in 48 ; its steepest gradient is 1 in 37 for 1 mile 38 chains, and 1 in 40 for 8 miles 6 chains ; its sharpest curves, one of 15 and two of 20 chains radius ; lenght of tunnelling, 1 mile 44 chains. The cost has been at the rate of from 50,000 to 60,000 a mile. These were formidable and expensive works ; but the rivers of India are what have puzzled and thwarted the engineer, and upset his calculations, more than any thing else. Bridges have been broken down and swept away by the floods, and their foundations, even when laid sixty feet below the bed of the river, have been undermined by the water We have very little idea, in this country, of such tremendous forces, and they were scarcely expected in India. At any any rate, they were not understood. The shifting character of these streams has also been a source of expense and trouble. While the bridge over the Sutlej was being constructed, the river, which had been flowing for eighty years along the north side of the valley, changed its course to the south, and the leght of the bridge has to be increased in consequence from 4,000 ft. to 6,000 ft. At Goalundo, also, the terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway, notwithstanding that £100,000 had been expended on protective works, the ground on which the station buildings stood disappeared in the course of a week, and was carried down, by the two rivers which here meet, to be added to the deposits at their delta. The bridges which carry the East Indian Railway over the Jumna, at Allahabad and Delhi, and over the Soane, are magnificent structures, and have remained firm and safe since they were put up. A list of the prin-

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cipal bridges and their dimensions is given in a table appended to this paper. They are constructed generally of iron girders placed on well foundations made of stone, brick, or iron cylinders. The railroads are constructed generally with a single line only. Out of a length of 6,760 miles now open, about 800 miles are double. The original gauge was, as I have already stated, five feet six inches. A narrower gauge of the width of a metre has since been introduced, and many of the State lines, as well as the South Indian Railway Company's system, are made on the smaller scale. I will only venture to say one word on this very controversial point. The object of adopting the narrower gauge was to ensure economy, and to enable India to be supplied with an extended system of railways at the cheapest possible rate, it being a question in some cases wether there should be light narrower gauge lines or none at all. I may be allowed to add, in passing, that the narrow gauge lines over which I travelled in India, were as steady and smooth as the others, and there need be no apprehension as to their not being easy and comfortable if properly worked. The rails vary in weight from 84 lbs to 40 lbs. to the yard. Latterly, in consequence of the cheapness of steel, many rails have been sent out of that material. Iron is used for sleepers where the soil is suitable for packing. Incredditable as it may seem, India failed to supply wood for its own sleepers, and it has been found necessary and more economical to send out Baltic wood creosoted, than to use that grown in the country. The materials sent from this country to India for the railways, include all the iron and machinery, as well as stores of every description. Even grease for lubricating purposes has been sent out; but country oil is now universally used. The weight of these materials had reached to about 5,250,000 tons, and their value amounted to £35,000,000 up to the end of last year. All this had been sent out since 1850. In the early stage of operation one great difficulty was the inland transport of this mass of dead weight, and a large outlay was incurred in the process The ease with which this is now performed is an enormous aid to the progress of future lines.

(*To be continued.*)

SERICULTURE IN BOMBAY.

(*Pioneer*, March 7.)

In June last (the 28th) we described the position of the experiments by Mr. Paul Mowis of Bombay, in a new method of sericulture, and in hybridisation of the Indian *tusseh*, the jungle silkworm, with the *jamma mai*, or oak-feeding worm of Japan. First and most essential was the fact by that time demonstrated that the hybrids were fertile, and, under requisite care, would reproduce freely; second, it had been shown that they would feed, and might thrive on certain common varieties of the *ficus*, which require no special expense in cultivation and grow wild, not only in Western India, but more or less all over this peninsula. The moths in cocoon, about 13,000 in number, awaiting liberation and matrimonial alliance during the early monsoon weather, were kept back by Mr. Mowis as long as possible, because he foresaw that the hot humid atmosphere then prevailing would cause much infant mortality amongst the larvæ. As the temperature went down to 84° and lower, restrictions were removed and pairing was facilitated. In fine, the *corpus mobile* on which we have now to descant is a batch of 3,000,000 cocoons, the result of the fifth and sixth generations of the *Mowisi hybridia*. Of these, two thirds, after being sun-dried and pressed, larvæ and all, like so much cotton and jute—the tender mercies of sericulturists seem cruel—have been shipped to England to an eminent firm of silk throwers and weavers at Bradford. Their matter of fact report on trade results will be forthcoming in less than a month. Meantime, if any humanitarians are concerned because of the larvæ being thus treated, we beg to assure them that these incipient creatures are quite reconciled to their silken tomb. They are believed to prefer that method of "fading timelessly" rather than by the dipping in boiling hot ley, which is the fate of their kindered the *tusseh* and *Bombyx mori*. For practical purposes, the pressing process answers well. Only a pinch or two of reddish powder remains to show where the chrysalies has been. Here it is suitable to mention an advantage which seems to have been gained, either by the further continuance of the new strain, or by certain nursing care bestowed upon the young worms. In the *tusseh* the tannin, and stained gum, blended with the cocoons, very much impede the preparation of the silk, and lessen its commercial value. In these later hybrids the tannin appears to be precipitated, so to speak, in a reddish powder which can be blown away, and the gelatinous matter blended with the cocoon is not nearly so tenacious and abundant as formerly

This special nurture of the young worms, which Mr Mowis has found it expedient, or almost necessary to undertake, consists mainly in keeping the larvæ under cover and in control during the two early stages of their existence, which occupy about thirteen days; they are kept in wire or bamboo boxes covered with net or wire work, each box containing about 500 worms. This arrangement was necessary because of some disinclination or inability on the part of the infant creatures to seek their natural food in the bushes in the open air. But this new supervision, though involving a little more trouble in attendance, has resulted in a considerable portion of the worm being saved that would otherwise have been picked off by birds or died from inanition. The weight of the cocoons also has been improved under this partial nursing system. At the same time, as the final test of the national value of this new essay in sericulture is its adaptability to the means and capabilities of the rural populations, we must take note of these cradle-boxes as an incidental outlay to be reckoned for. But the cost, if the boxes or cages are made of thin split bamboo or rushes, need only be very small; while as to gathering suitable boughs and leaves for feeding these juvenile worms, that is just the sort of work that can be done by the villagers' women and children. It is the utilisation of this ubiquitous domestic industry which Major Coussmaker has in view in his efforts to tame and restrain the *tusseh* experiments, respecting which we still await a full report. We may mention that the actual cost of the boxes for the hybrid worm on the Parell farm, has only been one rupee per thousand worms; and outlay on attendance has amounted to Rs. 250 per million cocoons. As already intimated, there has been no difficulty in feeding the *Mowis hybridia*. Even some of the youngest have fed freely on the large leaves of the common banian tree; but the varieties of *ficus* best suited to the taste of the worms are the "nundruk" (? *Sissus alata*) and the "ber" or "bhair" (*Rhamnus jujuba*), the use of the former resulting in the rather finer cocoons. These trees are widely diffused in India, and where not already growing spontaneously can be propogated readily, whatever the soil. As to yield, a point in respect of which controversy between sericulturists often runs high, we may state that the average weight of these cocoons is ten grains, and that twelve pounds of raw cocoons produce one pound of reeled silk. For comparison, we may mention that fifteen to sixteen pounds of mulberry silk cocoons are required to produce one pound of silk.

Thus the productive creature is ready, its food is plentiful and cheap, the method of managing it is easily acquired. What steps are being taken for extending its culture and utilisation? We learn that at four places in Western India, there is a probability of this new industry being made to take root. These are Rutnagherry, Panchgunny, Khandeish, and Damaun, or some place in Guzerat These very diverse situations, in addition to that of the nursery at Parell, will afford opportunity to settle all questions of climatic conditions. At Rutnagherry, there will be the best possible chance of success for the rather extensive experiment which is there being entered upon. We allude to the circumstance of its being under the patronage, so to speak, of Mr. Arthur Crawford, now (acting) Collector of the Southern Konkan, whose energy in matters of industrial improvement is well-known. The enterprise, financially, is that of a Mussulman resident of those parts; but arrangements are made to place a tract of about 300 acres at his disposal for the purpose of rearing, propagating and pasturing the worms. The moths, during their short brilliant existence, feed only on air. The greater portion of this tract is already overgrown with jungle, mainly of the bhair trees, and other varieties will be planted. Mr. Mowis is to proceed there this week with a maund or two of selected cocoons, and will lay the train that must speedily result in a great cloud of moths. The process of spinning occupies only a few days. In the little Portuguese territory of Damaun the atmosphere is affected by the parching heat of the Northern Konkan generally, but tempered by the sea breeze and the umbrageous shelter of the banian and bhair trees, amidst which the colony of the cocoons is to be located. As to Panchgunny, famous for peeches and many European fruits and vegetables, the climate and moderate rainfall seem to indicate that the situation is above all others, suited for this creature of mingled tropical and northern origin. In Khandeish, where the arid blasts of the Deccan have frustrated all attempts to naturalise both the Bombyx *mori* and the *nistri* a Mysore variety long cherished with success by Dr. M. M. Mackenzie at Dharwar, the *Mowisia hybridia* may be expected to have some struggle for existence. But it will there have the fostering aid of Mr. Lionel Ashburner, who wears his C S I. in token of his successful exertion in raising the quality of the cotton grown in that large collectorate. Something may be done also with the new worm in the more genial climate of Nassick, whence Mr. Gilbert Elliott is just departing on furlough to Tasmania, to which island he takes a few thousand cocoons. Part of these are destined as a present to Mrs. Blayden Neill, the energetic lady sericulturist of Australia; the rest Mr. Elliott will provide a home for on his own dominion in Van Diemen's Land, where, we understand, the new prolific plum trees of the country afford pasturage, in which the *Mowisia hybridia* is certain to revel with delight and fruitful results. One point of detail remains to be noticed. Why should not the winged creatures, on emerging from their silken prison, soar away into the neighbouring jungle? In the method of restraining this natural tendency to dispersion consist one of Mr Mowis's little discoveries or secrets which we must leave for future investigation by Sir John Lubbock or some other curious philosopher.

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The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on which five annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age entry	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	,, 1,000	,, 36 16 0	,, 84 1 0
40	,, 1,000	,, 47 5 0	,, 90 9 0
50	,, 1,000	,, 65 15 0	,, 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.

The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has effected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.

The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,84,282.

Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.
Bombay, 12th June 1876.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
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The Ratio of Expenses in 2 years, is less than English Companies of 10 years' standing.
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Do. 1862..............	£300,690
Do. 1872..............	£816,383

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AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 6	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

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Bombay, Dec. 1876.

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NOTE.
NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

WITH PROFITS.		WITHOUT PROFITS.	
Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as.
20	27 10 8	20	24 15 8
25	29 0 4	25	26 3 4
30	31 0 8	30	28 1 0
35	34 5 8	35	31 1 0
40	39 3 4	40	35 7 4
45	45 4 4	45	40 15 4
50	52 11 4	50	47 11 4
55	63 11 4	55	57 10 8

. The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by station age next birthday.

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1876.

Proposals Received...	251	Rs. 14,79,500	0	0
Policies Issued	215	10,54,500	0	0
New Current Annual Premium Income...		43,084	13	8
Proposals Declined...	33	2,49,500	0	0

or 16.8 per cent. of Proposals [illegible]

The amount [illegible]
India [illegible]
na[illegible]